HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,372—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday. 2 p.m.				
31st Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9480
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th "	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6832
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6805
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	8065
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	7304	OCEANA	6510
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	7304	CHINA	7915
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9480
13th "	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Heridist tranship to a connecting steamer at Suez Canal.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	25th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,836	Fasehi	3rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	X	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	6th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4, 55	X	6th Jan. 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE;

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,599	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDINO	4,581	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets			
Return tickets available 2 years	Rs. 800 / 900	Rs. 250 / 325	Rs. 160 / 185

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly Service. 1st Class, Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 395. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	13th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	27th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Mar. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 280.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on SATURDAY, the 31st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th January.

FOR GOA'S PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 8th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th December, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,288	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,090	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	3,169	20th " "
†* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	16th Jan. 1905.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th December, 1904.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian), ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and loose at 5 ans. per lb. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, white and Red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,090,000

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA;

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

PLEASURE SEEKERS IN BOMBAY
With their Mofusil Friends should spend couple of hours at

CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

Revisits Bombay after 3 years.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR XMAS WEEK.

Performance commences 9 P.M.

LOCATION, OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, DHOBI TALAO.

Full of Novelties from China, Japan, and America.

MISS AWDA'S
BICYCLE FEAT ON WIRE.
TRAINED LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, DOGS, and RUSSIAN CAMEL.
INDIAN PARROT FIRES A GUN.

Skilful and Daring NATIVE and FOREIGN ACROBATS.

BOX PLAN Open at the CIRCUS CAMP.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.

N. B.—MATINEE ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3-30 P.M., when School-boys will be admitted HALF-RATE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo NEW YEARS HOLIDAY.

SATURDAY NIGHT!
Make a Note of THIS.

RING OUT THE OLD!
RING IN THE NEW!!

Do it in a flood of
BRIGHTNESS
And in Round of PLEASURE.

AT THE
BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL EXTENSION
OF CLOSING TIME
THE EXHIBITION will NOT
BE CLOSED till after
MIDNIGHT ON SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 31st.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on 1st January, 1905, a REDUCTION of 8 ANNAS per 1,000 CUBIC FEET, will be made on all Gas consumed from that date for either lighting or heating and power purposes. Reduced rates will thereforth be:—

Rs. 5-8-0 per 1,000 C.Ft for Lighting purposes.
Rs. 4-8-0 per 1,000 C.Ft for Heating and power purposes.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Engineer & Manager.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAY from 5 to 11-30 P.M. Admission Re. 1 Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs. 10 Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P.M.

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman
Exhibition Committee.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

First Class Return..... Rs. 60.
Second Class Return..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.

THE SVADESHI MILLS Co., LD.

RE-DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the subscribed portion of the above DEBENTURES the following bearing the numbers hereunder given have been drawn for payment under the provisions of the trust deed dated 15th March, 1897, and that interest thereon will cease from the date fixed for payment, viz.:—

9, 10, 15, 18, 28, 31, 56, 57, 68, 72, 73, 85, 89, 90, 110, 133, 162, 166, 174, 179, 182, 185, 202, 207, 212, 217, 241, 245, 257, 267, 268, 270, 275, 289, 295, 304, 322, 327, 342, 355, 357, 414, 425, 430, 443, 460, 465, 474, 478, 481, 488, 508, 509, 522, 547, 558, 587, 588, 593, 623, 625, 633, 638, 647, 689, 693, 705, 724, 733, 737, 738, 752, 775, 797, 804, 805, 812, 824, 829, 843, 844, 854, 857, 871, 872, 877.

TATA AND SONS AGENTS,
The Svadeshi Mills Co. Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND HIPPODROME
OF HIGHLY TRAINED WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ACT EXTRAORDINARY

"SPIA" THE MAN EATING LION.

Signor Lebone, the man that was so severely mauled during our LAST BOMBAY SEASON by this SAME LION, will WRESTLE him again and THROW the KING of BEASTS. This is th Act that paralised the Bombay Public and caused such a thrilling sensation.

FOOT-BALL ON BICYCLES,
BY JACKSON AND JACKSON,
The Latest novelty in the Art of Bicycle Riding.

"THE TRICK LIONESS MUMEE"
Trained and Performed by Miss ANNA DONAL.

GRAND PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
AT 4 P.M.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE, EXCEPT GALLERY.

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that GAJANAND JAGGANNATH and SHANTARAM GAJANAND, DWARKANATH GAJANAND VINAYAK GAJANAND and KISHAN GAJANAND, minors by their father and duly constituted guardian the said GAJANAND JAGGANNATH, have contracted TO SELL to our client the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of Pasendari land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Sarobhoy's Mohalla otherwise called Nagdevi Street without the fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 19 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 342, Street Nos. 197-99, Nagdevi Road, and bounded on or towards the North by the house formerly of Amerji Fatehhoy and now of Sailbhai Abdullabhai, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Sadashiv Atmaram and others and now of Nanabhoy Kashinath, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Road,

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1904.

MOTILAL & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as double mirror door wardrobe, and almyrahs, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, dining table, mother of pearl inlaid chair, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, wire cot, meansafe, Wither's doubledoor safe on stand,
1 real Chubb's safe 24 by 18 by 18 inches, on stand.
1 American 7 octave cottage organ, in good order

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 light dogcart.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 second hand landaulette.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ZAOBA'S CART AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from Ganjee Padamsey, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ratanbai, wife of Narotam Hansraj, the mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indentures of mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 8th June, 1901, and the 7th November, 1902, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 6th day of January, 1905, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Zaoba's or Rimbell Cart at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2013 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal Ward No. 4330 and street No 2934 and registered with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 1, new No 1, old survey No 412 and new survey No 280 and bounded on the east and south by a gully and the property of Syad Ameen Syad Valee and others on the west by the public passage of the said cart and on the north by the vacant ground of the lessors.

For further particulars and terms of the lease and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Ward Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 65 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place this day Friday, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaim'd goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, hurra in bags, bundles of cotton and coir ropes, boxes of luggage, boxes of cigars bundles of iron bar and hoops, bundles of corrugated iron sheets, bundles of iron pickaxe and spades, bags of dry chilies, bundles of dates and grocery, cotton and waste cotton in bundles, bundles of waste paper and records, lot of iron hoops and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also a few lots of furniture such as sofas, book cases, teapoys, dumbwaiters, dressing tables, cupboards, pianos, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English-built two wheel dogcart by "Windover" in very good order.
1 buffalo giving 6 seers of milk.
1 chestnut Australian gelding, 15 hands, very fast and stylish.
1 well and handsome chestnut Australian gelding, 15-1 very fast and stylish.
1 very grand upstanding Australian gelding in excellent condition 15 2 high.
1 very good looking grey Australian cob, 14-3, in excellent condition up to weight. A very good looking animal.
1 chestnut Australian mare, 15 hands very fast in good condition.
1 bay stud-bred mare exceedingly handsome 14-1 high
3 ladies side saddles in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 5th January, 1905, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, of the latest design by Roberts and others such as dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room chesterfield sofas and chairs, glass door almyras chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, iron double bedsteads, curtains with brass rods, tables and hanging lamps, rich English carpets, garden pots, etc., etc, the property of Major H S Nelson, R A

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th December, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE AND CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, CHEEROOTS, &c.,

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Karim Cassum Nanji, traded as Mahomed Hoosein Karim and Co, Insolvents, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st, December, 1904, at 2-30 p.m., in insolvents shop No. 193, Abdool Rehemen Street, Bankri Bazar, consisting of glass door show cupboards, chairs, table clock, cigarettes, tobacco, cheroots, &c.,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Machinery Section. See Our EXHIBITS of the "Service," "the Railway," "the Shikari, the Domestic" "the Club" and the "Field Service" SODA WATER MACHINES, etc THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ghorupdeo, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—First grade helical tube "PREMIER" BICYCLES offered at Rs. 200 and Rs. 185 during Dec. Early application should be made to prevent disappointment. Descriptive circulars on application.—W. H. THORNS & Co, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LOST IRISH TERRIER DOG, standing about 15 inches, aged about 2 years. Any one returning the dog to Messrs, W & A GRAHAM & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, will be rewarded.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

WANTED a PRACTICAL WEAVING MASTER having long experience for a Local Mill. Liberal Salary according to merits. Apply "A. B. C." Stating terms and qualifications care of this paper.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially Fir-Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to ubscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply O. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall" Size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!
THE LATEST WAR NEWS
For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
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121, MEADOW'S STREET,
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

			Rs.	A.	
CAVALRY JHARANS unhemmed	22" by 22"	.....	1	8	Per doz.
KITCHEN MOPS „	21" by 21"	.....	1	10	„
GLASS DUSTERS (very soft) hemmed	30" by 30"	.....	3	0	„
DOOSOOTIE „	36" by 36"	.....	3	8	„
FINE RED & BLUE	25" by 26"	.....	1	12	„
STABLE DUSTERS No. 68 very strong, hemmed, doosooti plain	27" by 27"	.....	2	8	„
Do. 2nd quality, unhemmed	22" by 22"	.....	1	0	„
DRILL DUSTERS Blue and Red striped 26" square hemmed	26" by 26"	.....	3	0	„
"SPECIAL" DOOSOOTIE DUSTERS red striped and bordered	28" by 28"	.....	2	4	„
Red Bordered	28" by 28"	.....	2	4	„
„ and checked	28" by 28"	.....	2	6	„

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Agents:—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.,
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade, Road Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thadping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umbal.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving Bombay by January 7th and so must IMMEDIATELY REALIZED.

	Rs.
(1) Brown pair waler mares about 15·1 regularly driven in Bombay, absolutely confidential, fast and showy goers	Price 2,000.
(2) Pair unbroken Red Roan Waler geldings just landed from Australia exceptionally well matched and should make extra nice pair of carriage horses	Price 1,600.
(3) Pair unbroken bay waler mares of the well known "Spur" brand also just landed, well matched, and very fast both four years old	Price 1,400.
(4) Chestnut Arab Entire about 14·1 6 years old up to any amount of weight, very quiet and handsome hack with plenty of pace	Price 1,500
(5) Grey waler gelding 6 years 15·3 1-2, unbroken but quiet Fast and showy stepper	Price 600.
(6) Bay mare 6 years 15·2 quiet to handle good goer and should make well	Price 450.

All open to any Veterinary examination and to be Inspected at.

THE BOMBAY STABLE CO.
BYCULLA.

CHEAP PERFUMERY STORES.

A SPLENDID opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen. Our stock of perfumery will be sold VERY CHEAP to make room for a fresh Consignment expected shortly. A large fresh and varied stock of Soaps, Toilet Requisits, Eau-de-Cologne of well-known Manufacturers such as Piesse Leubin, Colgate, Atkinson, &c., &c., is always available.

MANECKJI SORABJI PATEL,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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BONY ENLARGEMENTS, CALLOSITIES, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION
OR CURB BOTTLE,
(HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION.)
A NON-BLEMISHING SPECIFIC FOR CURBS, SPLINTS, SPAVINS, DEEP-SEATED LAMENESS, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION or Curb Bottle, is unapproached by any known remedy in its power over deep-seated Lameness, and abnormal Bony Growth or Deposit, such as Curb, Spavin, Splint, Side-bone, or similar exostoses, so that it is essentially the Remedy for such cases as are usually treated by firing. Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 5-0.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

YOUR NEEDS
FOR
CHRISTMAS
FULLY SUPPLIED
BY THE
AUSTRALIAN STORES.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE,
LARD, DRIPPING, TINNED MEATS,
FRUITS IN SYPUP, JAMS,
FISH, SAUSAGES, &c.

'XMAS CAKES,
PUDDINGS,
MINCEMEAT, CRACKERS,
CONFECTIONARY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CONTINENTAL DELICACIES,
AND
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS
AT SPECIAL PRICES.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

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THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,
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MONGINI BROTHERS
FOR
NEW YEAR CAKES
AND
ALL SORTS OF
DELICACIES.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its Suburbs, the London Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for £1.

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FROM TO-DAY

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WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," December 29.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Beale Asst Political Agent Second Grade passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 15th Dec

Capt J K Condon Asst Political Agent Third Grade passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Lower Standard on the 16th Dec

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R M Phillips Dist Supdt of Police Ahmedabad, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the 17th Dec or the subsequent date on which he may avail his self of it

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Muljt to act as Dist Supdt of Police Ahmedabad during the absence on leave of Mr Phillips or pending further orders

The Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the appointment of Mr Manilal Harilal Vakil as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge Bulsar made in Govt Notification No 5170 dated the 4th Oct will continue up to the 28th Feb

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges :—Mr Mohanlal Dolatrai Subordinate Judge Bulsar to be Sub Judge Surat; Mr Bulakhidas Gangadas Desai Sub Judge Surat to be Sub Judge Kaira; Mr Vajeram Manibhai Mehta Sub-Judge Kaira to be Sub Judge Barsi; Mr Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani Sub Judge Barsi to be Sub Judge Khed; Mr Krishnarao Rangrao Jadhav Sub Judge Khed to be Sub Judge Vita and Dahivadi; Mr Shridhar Narayan Pathaye Vita and Dahivadi to be Sub Judge Wai and Medha; Mr Narayan Govind Chapekar Sub Judge Wai Medha to be Sub Judge Rajapur; Mr Ramchandra Keshav Bal Sub Judge Rajapur to be Joint Sub Judge Rajapur; Mr Jiwanrao Hanmantrao Betigiri Joint Sub Judge Rajapur to be Sub Judge Bassein; Mr Govind Mahadeo Pandit Sub Judge Bassein to be Sub Judge Dhandhuka and Gogha; Mr Chunilal Bhurial Vakil Sub Judge Dhandhuka and Gogha to be Sub Judge Bulsar

His Excellency in Council is further pleased under sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amendment by sec 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900 to invest the undermentioned Second Class Sub Judges within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts specified against their names as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under sec 22A of the former Act with the jurisdiction of a Judge of Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amounts specified against their names:—Mr Mohanlal Dolatrai Second Class Sub Judge's Court Surat Rs 150; Mr Bulakhidas Gangadas Desai Second Class Sub Judge's Court Kaira Rs 150; Mr Jiwanrao Hanmantrao Betigiri Second Class Sub Judge's Court Bassein Rs 100; Mr Chunilal Vakil Second Class Sub Judge's Court Bulsar Rs 100; Mr Narayan Govind Chapekar Second Class Sub Judge's Court Rajapur Rs 50, and Mr Govind Mahadeo Pandit Second Class Sub Judge's Court Dhandhuka and Gogha Rs 50

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W T Morison ICS Collector of Surat is allowed privilege leave for 21 days from 3rd Jan

His Excellency in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H B Clayton ICS on completion of the Genl Administration Report to be Asst Collector Thana

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the sec 11 (1) of the Aden Port Trust Act V of 1888 His Excellency in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T Major Agent of the P and O Co at Aden a Trustee of the Aden Port Trust vice Mr Alexander Mackay resigned

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Revd G R A Courtice Chaplain of Byculla to be Chaplain of Steamer Point Aden in place of the Revd H T H Rounce and to perform in addition the duties of Chaplain of Camp Aden in place of the Revd H Mould; and the Revd H Foote Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency to be Chaplain of Byculla till the return of the Revd W J M Kennelly on privilege leave

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E M Proes Asso M I C E Asst Engr 1st Grade permanent and Ex Engr 3rd Grade temporary reverts to Asst Engr 1st Grade permanent with effect from the 8th of Dec

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Nereo, 2411 tons Captain N S Luchetta, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Tiger, 2116 tons Commander P Bugge, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE steamer Imaum, 2704 tons, Captain S C Pemberthy, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cardiff 3rd December, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Secunder 1 73 tons Captain C W Prebner F R G S, F S A, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orkhla, 3435 tons, Captain T P Babo, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Japan ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Carey sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 14 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer T R Thomson, 2261 tons, Captain J Garrick, sailed yesterday for Portsaid for orders and Portishead with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pasha, 2839 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Japan ports, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, 1417 tons, Captain C Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 2nd December with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1478 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 35 cases opium 5 cabin 213 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 911 tons Captain W H L Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo, 8 cabin, and 393 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Imaum S	Penberthy ...	Cardiff, Dec 3
29	Kangra S	Henderson ...	Bushire, &c
	Clan Mackinnon S ...	Jones.....	Liverpool, Dec 2
	Lhasa S.....	Rothwell.....	Karachi, Dec 27

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Clan Campbell S ...	Simpson	Dunkirk
	Pasha S.....	Left	Yokohama, &c
	Dwarka S	Carey.....	Persian Gulf
	T R Thom, son S ...	Garrick.....	Portsaid
	Okhla S.....	Bobb	Yokohama, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nereo Luchetta for Karachi
" Tiger Bugge for Baltimore
" Secunder Brebner for Mauritius

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Boxgrove for Antwerp &c
" Lawada for Calcutta &c
" Clan Mackinnon for Dunkirk, &c

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DECEMBER 29.

The P and O Company's S S Persia with the homeward mails of the 24th instant arrived here at 5 a m to-day (Tuesday)

SUEZ, DECEMBER, 29

The P and O Company's S S Oriental with the outward mails of the 23rd instant left here at 4 a m to-day (Thursday)

The Clan Line s s Clan Maclister arrived in London on the morning of the 28th instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Rewa arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 28th instant.

The Manora left London on the evening of the 27th instant.

The P and O S N Co's s s Sunda arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the evening of the 25th instant.

The China arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 25th instant.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 28.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £88 3-8 = + 1-16
2½ do. Reales ..... £97 1-2 = — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £65 9-16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 28 5-16 = + 1-8
2 months hence ..... 27 7-8 = + 3-16
Spot in New York ..... 61 3-8 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20·39 = do
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-4 = — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = — 1-8
6 " " " ..... 2 3-4 per cent = unchanged
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 per cent = — 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-8 per cent = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 3 1-4 per cent = + 1-8

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 80,00,000
Rs. 44·60 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 11·70 do Bombay
Rs. 3·20 do Madras
59·50 At 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 32 per cent. Average rate 16·05
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 9·10 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 11·90 do Bombay
Rs. nil do Madras
20·00 At 1s. 4 3-32d
Minimum rate received 32 per cent. Average rate 16·09
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 71,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000
Extra allotments nil.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 15-16 N.-D., sellers quiet

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5/2 1-2 done.

WHEAT—
White Karachi 29 3-4 N.-D, sellers easive

RAPESEED—
Brown 32 1-8 D.-J. sellers dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 3-4 A.-M. value easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed weak. East Indian dull, Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 3·92—14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-4—1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 50,000. Futures closed weak.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
3·71 —20	Mutilated.	
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
Mutilated.	Mutilated.	Mutilated.
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
3·88 —20	3·91 —20	3·94 —20
	Aug.-Sept.	
	3·91 —20	

Receipts at U S Ports	43,000
Do. last year	6,9,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Do. do Continent	7,000
In New York—	
Spot	7·90—35
Futures, month of December	6·49—35
Do. do. March	6·66—39
In New Orleans—	
Spot	6 5-8—7-16
Futures, month of March	6·51—59
Do. do. June	6·68—48
Tone at close	steady.

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are reduced 1-16d. all round.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Silver Bullion ..... Rs. 707,519
Exports to Arabia from London.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 28th December, 1904:—

Cotton	9,296 bales.
Wheat	25,738 cwts.
Linseed	5,336 "
Rape, teal and Mustard	4,751 "
Gingellyseed	22,267 "
Poppyseed	14 "
Groundnuts	32 "
Castorseed	61 "
Rice	25,830 "
Myrabolams	3,288 "
Cottonseed	22,593 "
Mowraseed	382 "
Gram	2,734 "
Jowar	115 "
Maize	40 "

BOMBAY, DEC. 29.

Exchange—Tone easier.
Bank T. T. ..... 1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 3-32d, to 1-16
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1-4
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d. to 3-8
French Francs 3 do do ..... 170 3-4 to 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 137
Shanghai 30 do do 194
Japan 30 do do (nom.) 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ..... 98·1
1st Settlement 5th January ..... 98·1
2nd do 1st February ..... 98·0
Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do ..... closed

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 7 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1-2
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 10 11
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 12
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 10 0
Castoreed.—Tone steady.
Ready 25 1-4
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish ..... Rs. 36 1-2 to 36 1-4
15 per cent Mixed ..... Rs. 36 1-2 to 36 3-4
25 per cent " ..... Rs. 35 3-4 to 36
50 per cent " ..... Rs. 34 3-4
Black Kutnee ..... Rs. 32 1-2

LONDON, DEC. 28, MIDNIGHT.

Cotton in New York to-day, broke 30 to 35 points and at New Orleans 47 to 55 points owing to the Census Bureau figures to the 13th inst., showing 11,848,113 commercial bales of ginned cotton as compared with 8,747,669 bales last season.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		easier.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	40,000
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
3·52 —21	3·54	3 59
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
—3 —19	3·66 —19	3·69 —19
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
3·72 —19	3·75 —19	2·75 —19

COTTON.—The market at Colaba is weak and and declining. A small business is reported in spot cotton. In the Sutta market at the close M G Broach good for 15-25 March delivery is quoted Rs. 193.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	170	160	...	... Dec.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	165	155	...	25 Jan.
Oomravatee description (M.-G.)	177	171	...	... Dec.
Oomravatee description (M.G.)	175	169	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	173	167	... Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	168	162	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do. do.	179	173	...	... Dec
Akola do. do. do.	176	170	...	25 Jan.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	181	175	...	... Dec.
Do do. do ...	178	172	...	25 Jan.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	...	201	...	... 25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	...	196	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	...	175	169	... Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	170	164	25 Jan
Bengal (M. G.) ...	...	174	164	... Dec.
Do.	...	168	158	... 25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab ...	...	174	164	... Dec.
Do.	...	168	158	... 25 Jan.
Nagpur and Kamptee ...	...	182	176	... Dec.
Do.	...	179	173	... 25 Jan.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—December 21, at 48 Ripon Street Calcutta the wife of the Rev Herbert Anderson Secretary, Baptist Missionary Society, of a son

GRANVILLE SHARP—December 23, at Benares, the wife of the Rev Granville Sharp, Chaplain of Benares, of a son

STREENIVAS—December 21, at Secunderabad, the wife of T Sreenivas, Bar-at-Law, Palamcottah, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRASER-PATERSON—December 23, at Saint Andrew's Church, Calcutta by the Rev T Scott, Senior Chaplain, William MacGregor, third son of the late William Fraser, Seaview Invergordon to Maimy Edith, youngest daughter of W G Paterson, The Ord, Invergordon N B

MAGNUS-MITCHELL—December 24, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Lockman, Theodore Allingham, eldest son of Harry, Magnus Esq of Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, and Merton Park, Wimbledon, to Violet Everest Macnell, youngest daughter of R W S Mitchell, Esq, C M G, of 6, Garden Reach, Calcutta

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 4 37m., 5·40a. Low water, 11·24m., 11·15a.
Social Conference, Cleisents.
Warren's Circus, 9 p. m.
Chatre's Indian Circus, 9 p m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—The Proprietor of Warren's Circus notifies a change of programme for to-night among the new items being Signor Leoni's sensational wrestle with the Lion "Sipia" which severely mauled him last year, a football match on bicycles by the Brothers Jackson, and Miss Anna Donai's performance with the trick Lioness "Mamee."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for, Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. Banca will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umbloti via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 5th January 1905. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7 p. m. on the 6th of January 1905.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 2nd Bn. A. P. W. O. Yorkshire Regt. at 5·45 p. m., to-day:—

Grand March	H M S Sayerdown ..... Coote
Selection	Olivette ..... Godfrey
Song	Fancy Faces ..... Penn
Overture	Fest ..... Lutzing
Valse	Tell Belfry ..... Rhelos
Reminiscences of Irish	Poulter

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE GAIKWAR.—His Highness Sir Sayajirao, Gaikwar of Baroda, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning to take part in the deliberations of the Indian National Social Conference which begins to-morrow (Friday) in the Congress pendal on the Crescent. His Highness alighted at the Church Gate Station, where he was received by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Dr. Parbhaker, Mr. Damodar G. Sukhadwalla, Mr. Lalshunker Umiashunker and others. His Highness drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where he is putting up during his temporary stay in Bombay.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played by the 104th Band of the Wellesley's Rifles at the Exhibition this evening:—

1st Programme from 5-30 to 7 p. m.

March	Lilac of Fez ..... Latun
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Selection	Geisha ..... Cellars
Valse	Tolero ..... Transcriber
Gavotte	Eunice ..... Perdue
Fantasia	Trolani ..... Scholas

2nd Programme from 9 to 11 p. m.

March	Kings and Queens ..... Costa
Overture	The Bohemian Girl ..... Balf
Selection	La Cloenese Carnivale ..... Parquette
Valse	A Creek Save ..... Innes
Serenade	La Palama ..... Hoffmann
Fantasia	The March across the Desert ... Pelndham

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BILLIMORA.—The prize-distribution of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Billimora, was held the other day, before a large audience. On account of the absence of both the Sooba Saheb and the Vahiwatdar the chair was occupied by the Head Master. At first the President read the annual report of the school showing the result, which was satisfactory. Several well-known gentlemen gave their opinion about the perfect management of the school in which H. H. the Maharana Gaekwar was highly eulogised for his zeal in the educational department. After the distribution of prizes, one of the gentleman proposed to raise a fund in honour of Mr. F. Tait, who has lately retired, from the Baroda College.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of November last, there were 50 horses, 105 bullocks, 1 ram and 20 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of November, 54 horses, 93 bullocks, 1 cat, 2 she-buffaloes 3 she-goats and 36 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 53 horses, 77 bullocks, 4 cows, 2 he-buffaloes, 2 she-goats, 1 calf, 1 ram, 1 cat and 34 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 5 cases among horses, 3 cases among bullocks, 1 case among he buffaloes, 1 case among she-buffaloes, 1 case among goats and 10 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out patients during the month:—14 horses, 1 bullock, 23 dogs, 1 she-goat, 1 cat and 3 parrots.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE CONGRESS MUNDAP.—Yesterday afternoon, a conversazione was held in honour of Sir Henry Cotton the President, Sir William Wedderburn and delegates of the 20th Indian National Congress, at the Congress pavilion on the Crescent. The central part of the pavilion was converted into a garden and floral decorations were made. On the platform were arranged tables for refreshments. The guests were conducted to the refreshment booth by the members of the Reception Committee. A programme of native music was gone through by the Captains of the Congress Volunteers and the delegates were entertained to a musical treat. Some good Indian songs were also sung after which the delegates left.

SUICIDE.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Walbai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-eight years. The evidence showed that the deceased was the wife of one Suja Ali Jagsi, a Khoja dealer in cotton waste and lived with him at Dongree Street. A few days ago, Suja Ali turned out of his house his wife's brother who had been living with him for the last six months. This was done against the wish of the deceased who became angry and sad, and occasionally quarrelled with her husband. On Wednesday morning they again quarrelled over the same subject, when the husband left the house in a tremper without taking his food. In the afternoon the deceased was found lying unconscious in her room and was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival, life was pronounced to be extinct. Subsequent inquiries showed that she had swallowed four annas' worth of opium, which she had purchased from a licensed vendor of opium on the previous day. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning herself with opium.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

BULK OIL INSTALLATIONS.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 20th December:—

Read the following report by the Land and Railways Committee on applications for sites for Bulk Oil Installations:—

The Committee have further considered the correspondence with Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. on behalf of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., and Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co. on behalf of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., regarding fresh sites for Bulk Oil Installations. They have also had before them an enquiry by Messrs. A. I. Mantacheff and Co. (Societe de l'Industrie de Naphte et du Commerce) for a site (about 70,000 square yards) for an installation they propose to erect.

The Board will remember that in November 1903, on receipt of notice to vacate the Mody Bay site, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. applied for a fresh site, and they were furnished, in June last, with a plan of the site at the Frere Lands Estate immediately south of the Burma Co.'s installation, and were asked to state if it would be suitable before the matter was laid before the Board. They subsequently enquired the terms on which the Trustees would grant them a lease of the site in question. To this no reply has been sent; the Board, after inspection, having decided to make enquiries as to other possible sites and to obtain opinion as to whether they are empowered to acquire land for leasing out for the purpose of Bulk Oil Installations.

On this latter point there appears to be no doubt whatever—the Hon'ble the Advocate-General having given an unqualified opinion that the acquisition of land for the purpose is within the powers of the Board.

In the case of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., who applied on 5th July last for particulars of any alternative sites for their depot which the Board were in a position to offer either now or in the near future at Mazagon, Elephanta or any other island, or on any other suitable part of Bombay, they were informed on 9th August that the Trustees were not in a position to offer any site on land in their possession, and, on asking for further consideration of their case, they were subsequently told that while unable to offer any site for a large installation, the Board might be prepared to find a site for a small or subsidiary installation conveniently situated if that would suit their purpose.

Messrs. Mantacheff and Co.'s application is entirely new, and indicates an increase in the competition and a probable further development of the trade, which is already one of very considerable importance to the Port.

Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s desire to transfer their depot to another site at once rather than accept the Board's offer of a re-arrangement of their installation with assured security of tenure up to the end of March 1910, places a somewhat different complexion on the question, and the Committee have very carefully considered the problem of providing a site on which these three installations could be located with room for the accommodation, inaddition, of both the Standard and Burma Co.'s installations on the expiry of their lease. They find that such a site is available north of the village of Sewrie and west of the part of the Sewrie Bunder vesting in the Board under the Act of 1873, but which is not yet been made over to them pending arrangements for the transfer of the Government magazine which at present occupies part of the bunder property (Plot No. 23). The land to the west is, for the most part, agricultural open land, a portion on the north being salt pans. The area measures approximately 3,00,000 square yards. It is far removed from the City, from which it is cut off on the west by a low range of hills. The ground is lowlying and completely cut off from the Harbour on the south and east by ridges of high ground, and is in touch with the proposed Harbour Branch Railway which traverses it on the west. It has been inspected by the Chairman and two other members of the Committee (Mr. Harvey and the Hon. Mr. Armstrong), who are agreed that it is well suited to the purpose and not open to exception from any point of view.

Its disadvantages are that the length of pumping main from the present steamer berth at Mody Bay would be considerable (nearly 5 1-2 miles), and that the only bunders within reach are too shallow for tenders or lighters and country craft to land with liquid fuel for bunkering purposes, or tins or drums for transport coastwise.

These advantages can, however, be entirely obviated by the construction of a pier running out from Sewrie Bunder to deep water, at which a bulk-oil steamer could discharge and at which tenders, &c., could land at all times. By such an arrangement the bulk-oil trade would be entirely removed to the extreme north end of the Harbour. The pier would be a very long one, but not proportionately expensive, as for a great part of its length it would be simply a muram bank above low-water level. On the basis of approximate estimates it would appear feasible to finance the scheme by charging ground rent at considerably less than the rate now charged for the Mody Bay Installations.

The project, in the opinion of the Committee affords a satisfactory settlement of the bulk-oil question which should find ready acceptance with those interested. The outlay will be considerable, but will, it is anticipated, be fully covered by the receipts, which will be a secured asset against the increase in capital debt. The proposals are shown in outline on the two plans attached.

The Committee after careful consideration unanimously recommend—(a) That application be made to Government to notify the area west of Sewrie Fort, measuring approximately 300,925 square yards for acquisition for the purpose of Bulk Oil Installations and other trade purposes; (b) That the Chief Engineer be requested to submit a complete project for laying out the area to best advantage and for a pier extending from Sewrie Bunder to the deep-water line (19 feet lowest ordinary spring tides), with such deepening as may be feasible by dredging—the pier to consist of a muram bank extending to such point as may be most economical and a piled structure with "Tee" or "T" head in continuation thereof. The design to be for such a structure as will meet the requirements of the bulk-oil trade, but with alternatives to fit it for more general purposes; (c) That Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. (Agents, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.), Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co. (Agents, Asiatic Petroleum Co.), and Messrs. A. Mantacheff & Co. (Societe de l'Industrie de Naphte et du Commerce) be informed with reference to their several applications, that the Board have resolved, subject to the sanction of Government, to acquire a site at Sewrie on the line of the projected Harbour Branch Railway for the purpose of accommodating the trade in bulk-oil, and propose to provide, in connection with it a pier extending to deep water at which steamers can discharge by means of pipes and at which, or at such portions of which as may be set apart for the purpose, liquid fuel and oil in tins or drums can be loaded into tenders, lighters, or native craft for bunkering vessels in the stream or for export coastwise, and that, as now advised, the Board are not prepared to entertain any applications for sites elsewhere either for main or subsidiary installations (d) That Government be advised of these proposals, and invited to make early arrangements for placing the Trustees in formal possession of the remaining part of the Sewrie Bunder vesting in the Board under their Act and now partly occupied by the Military Department for a magazine.

Resolutions.—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee are approved. The Chief Engineer should be instructed accordingly and Government should at once be addressed on the subject of notifying the land for acquisition. Copies of the papers should be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce for favour of any remarks before the applicants are addressed as proposed in clause(c). Government should be asked as proposed in clause (d) to place the Board in formal possession of Plot No. 23 as early as possible. Considering the age of the present Magazine the offer should be to pay half the cost of a new Magazine of the same capacity to be erected at Rowli or elsewhere.

Excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th December:—

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce dated 21st December 1904, saying with reference to the Trustees' Resolution No. 426 dated the 20th idem, that the scheme proposed by the Trustees for location of Bulk oil Trade at the extreme North of the Harbour was considered by the Committee of the Chamber at their meeting held on that day and met with their full approval.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Dec 1904.	Total from 1st April to 16th Dec 1904.	For week ending 18th Dec 1903.	Total from 1st April to 18 Dec 1903
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	822	22	807
Do. " out of " ...	19	821	27	812
Do. transported	21	655	22	733
Do. attended to	...	34	1	55
Do. warped	1	33	...	12

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1904.

THE CONGRESS.

THE annual safety valve, which a magnanimous Government suffers its people to open, has now been closed and the delegates have gone home to tell those who sent them what a successful gathering it was, what they said, and what they would have said, but for a pernicious rule which limits the speeches of all except the President and ex-Presidents. We heartily sympathise with the delegates, for nothing could be more annoying to them than to compel them to express the convictions of a life-time within the space of five or ten minutes, and after all it is they who have grievances, not Sir Henry Cotton, or Sir William Wedderburn, or even Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. If they had, they could obtain redress. It is the "suffering ryot" who should have had his say, the professional agitator and the mofussil pleader were best kept outside the mandap. They merely occupy time which should rightly be given to others, and the delegates from England should have received a polite intimation to the effect that the time at the disposal of the delegates could be more profitably occupied than in listening to them. Neither British visitor justified the indulgence the Congress extended to them. Sir Henry Cotton taught them nothing. He asked them to be patient when they were exercising the utmost patience, much more than a long suffering people could be expected to show. And Sir William Wedderburn's sole purpose in coming out seems to have been to serve the interests of the Liberal party at Home. His suggestion that a fund be established to send delegates to England to "stump" the constituencies is simply amazing in its cool impudence. Have not the cultivators and those who pay the expenses of the delegates to Bombay, something more profitable to do with their money than to send their talkers across the "kala pani?" Possibly the workers might find the relief, for a temporary period, worth the outlay. But we may take it that the required sum will never be subscribed. Over-bubbling patriotism in this country does not find relief in raising funds either for one purpose or another.

Sir William Wedderburn's "golden opportunity" will not be bought with silver rupees. If Liberal candidates for the British Parliament want funds let their leaders loosen their purse strings and carry out a few of the most flowery orators of the Congress boards. It would be far more creditable and show greater sympathy with the "impoverished and downtrodden people" of this country, if Liberal leaders carried them home and paid their expenses, while there. It was useless Sir William endeavouring to persuade his hearers that such a scheme as he proposed had their interests either solely or principally in view. "You know" he said "that all of us, in India and England alike, have suffered from the reactionary policy of the Government during recent years. But it is certain, as certain as any human forecast can be, that that Government will surely be swept away at the next General Election and that in its place there will be a Government more favourable to popular aspirations. Now, as India has been the chief sufferer from that reactionary Government so she may be the first to have the benefit of the change if she is up and doing and urges her claims before the British nation at and before the coming General Election." Let not the people of this country be misled. The present Government will not be driven out of power, much less will it be swept away. The Unionist party will go back reunited and strong. Even if a Liberal Government were returned, it could not last a month, not having the men for office. And furthermore let the people of this country not believe that they will be the first to have the benefit of any change. The Viceroy and the Congress leaders join in resenting Parliamentary interference in the Government of India and both have cried "hands off." To argue that helping to turn the tide of party representation would secure for us more capable and sympathetic Viceroys and Governors is ridiculous, for if the Liberals have not men to fill high offices at Home, there is little likelihood that they will throw away capable members of their party on India. Would India welcome Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Henry Cotton, or even Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as the incumbent of either one or other of these responsible positions?

We have it from a Poona delegate that the Congress leaders desire India to become assimilated into the political body of the British Empire, having the same rights and privileges as other members of the British Empire. And so they have, except in respect to popular representation, for which they are not yet ready. It is a matter for regret there are not more men like Mr. Chowduri, who will protest against "half-truths" and who will not be led into the passing of resolutions which have not their approval. It is all very well for the President to preach implicit obedience and to expatiate upon the desirability of delegates following their leaders like sheep. If they are to do this, popular representation is impossible. It is useless trying to stifle discussion, and Mr. Chowduri gained our respect for declining to speak in support of a resolution over which there had evidently been some difference between the framers and those desired to support it. Manufactured public opinion is of no value, but a delegate who will sacrifice to conscience, hiscoveted, and only, opportunity of addressing his fellow-country is worthy of the very hig hest respect. We wonder how many of those who spoke at the Congress would have followed Mr. Chowduri's example had they been actuated solely by a desire to express the opinions of those who sent them there? Though for the purposes of agitation, combined action is necessary, and Sir Henry Cotton could not be blamed because in the interests of agitation he exhorted delegates to obedience and loyalty to the leaders, can he very well appear before the Viceroy—as he wishes to, in person—and ask his Excellency to believe that he represents the true and unanimous feeling of the people of India in the resolutions which were carried?

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

MR. ALBERT EDMOND BANDOUR, one of the legal advisers to the King of Siam, in the course of an interview by a Ceylon press representative, recently spoke most encouragingly of the prosperous condition of that interesting country, which seems to have an excellent future. Regarding the financial position of Siam, Mr. Bandour pointed out that it was absolutely free from debt, a happy thing for which Englishmen may take some credit, seeing that Mr. Rivett-Carnac, a well-known Indian Civilian, was first financial adviser in Siam, his successor being Mr. Williamson, also lent by the Government of India. Turning to railways, in no sense can Siam be called unprogressive. According to Mr. Bandour, the King is particularly keen on having the country opened by means of railway, and these important works are being carried through without a single concession to private speculators. They are entirely Government works. One railway, which is now under construction, is to Chiengmai, 800 kilometres to the North of Bangkok, while another is already constructed to the east, 250 kilometres in length. Besides that there are a number of small lines branching out from Bangkok all of which tap populous districts. The administration of justice is a question perhaps the most important in the kingdom, and it is satisfactory to learn that elaborate arrangements have been made for the proper administration of the laws which are now in course of revision. There is a Siamese Minister of Justice, whose Judicial Adviser is an Englishman, and also a Japanese. Then come the legal advisers consisting of four Belgians and a Frenchman. The Siamese police, it is interesting to note, are partly drawn from India as far as the rank-and-file are concerned, and wholly so in the case of the high officials. In regard to education, it will be a source of gratification to Englishmen to know that in this important department of State we are predominant. The Minister of Instruction in a native of Siam, but the principal teachers are Britishers, and English is taught in the schools. Mr. Bandour, though himself a Belgian, delivers his legal advices in English, and they are translated into the vernacular. There can be very little doubt that, so far, England is the first power in Siam, though the near future will probably see England and France on an equal footing.

PURIFYING WATER.

THE December number of the "Century Magazine" contains a remarkable article by Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor on the subject of purifying water. Mr. Grosvenor first draws attention to the many millions spent by American Municipalities in the endeavour to preserve a pure water supply. Again and again large reservoirs have been built, only to become poisoned by algæ. It remained for Dr. Geo. T. Moore, of the United States Department of Agriculture, to discover a means of destroying the algæ without injury to the water. After long experiments, Dr. Moore discovered that a very little blue vitriol would destroy all algæ organisms in a few hours, and absolutely prevent their recurrence. One part of copper sulphate to 50,000,000 parts of water was found to destroy the algæ without in any way harming the water. Indeed, it is stated that after a reservoir has been treated with the copper sulphate, "even a loaf of bread or cake of chocolate contains more copper than a gallon of water treated by Dr. Moore's method." We are told of a reservoir where the water smelt like a pig pen, and was of a slimy greenish colour, the kind of water that most of us in India are familiar with. After being treated by Dr. Moore with 2·0 lbs. of blue vitriol at a total cost of sixteen shillings, the water was, at the end of the third day, clear, sweet, and completely cured of the disagreeable smell and taste, the dead organisms having sunk to the bottom, where they would be as harmless as sand. The importance of this discovery it would be impossible to exaggerate. Referring to it, Mr. Grosvenor makes the startling statement that "we can positively assert that hereafter people living in towns and cities can be protected from the scourge of disease-infected water by the copper treatment." In a country like India Dr. Moore's discovery should offer a wide field for experiments.

THE PROSPECTS OF DISTRESS.

THE season reports for the week ending 27th December do not show much change in the general condition of things except that the water supply is insufficient in some districts. In Sind the standing rabi crops are flourishing, while the harvesting of Kharif crops has been completed. The prospects in Guzerat are not quite so promising, particularly in the Panch Mahals and Broach where the standing rabi crops are withering from want of moisture, and the water supply is not adequate in all talukas. In Thana the rabi crops are in good condition, but the failure of the water supply in parts of Dahanu taluka and sea coast villages of Umbergaon petha gives rise to anxiety. Reports from Nasik show that the standing crops are withering from want of rain, while the situation is not improved by the scarcity of water that prevails throughout the district. The water supply in Ahmednagar is only fairly sufficient and the rabi crops are suffering from want of moisture in some places. A similar state of things prevails in the Bijapur district, the failure of the water supply in four talukas adding to the anxiety. In Belgaum the water supply is short in parts of one taluka, while the crops are withering in parts of three talukas. Reports from Dharwar point to much the same state of things, and altogether the situation is not as reassuring as it was some weeks ago, the inadequate water supply being the principal trouble.

THE New Year's Honours "Gazette" will be issued in Calcutta on the 2nd January.

INTELLIGENCE having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Court mourning is ordered till the 12th January, half mourning commencing from the 2nd January.

THERE was a large gathering at the Indian Medical Service dinner in Calcutta on Tuesday evening. Sir Benjamin Franklin presiding and making a farewell speech. He was unhappily not in a position to announce any settlement regarding increased pay to medical officers in civil employ.

MR. A. P. MUDDIMAN, C. S., succeeds Mr. Sheepshanks as Registrar of the Calcutta High Court, Mr. O'Malley becoming Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments, and Mr. R. L. Ross acting as Under-Secretary in the General and Revenue Departments.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 12th November, amounted to Rs. 2,091, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 444. Total earnings from 1st July to 12th November were Rs. 48,705, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,729.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 12th November, amounted to Rs. 10,053, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,916. Total earnings from 1st July to 12th November, were Rs. 1,49,674, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 44,104.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka-Railway for the week ending 12th November amounted to Rs. 1,207, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 724. Total earnings from 1st July to 12th November were Rs. 31,617, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,507.

IT is understood that the replies of local Governments regarding the proposed Game Laws, have now reached the Government of India. Generally the idea is approved, but differences of opinion exist regarding the details. The Government of India will consider these replies during the cold weather, and a Bill may possibly be prepared for introduction during the summer session at Simla.

A TRINCOMALEE correspondent telegraphed to the "Times of Ceylon on the 23rd instant:—"A wire was received yesterday announcing that the Naval Yard is to be closed on the 31st instant. All coal and stores are to be removed. The European officers are to leave by the next steamer. Hundreds of coolies and native officers have lost their employment; and great consternation prevails."

AT the Conference of Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta on the 3rd January the first subject to be taken up after Sir Edward Law's introductory speech will be the development of the agricultural resources of India. A Resolution on this subject will be moved on behalf of the Calcutta Chamber. The Conference will close on the 6th January, the last subject for discussion being the repeal of the Excise Duties on cotton goods.

AFTER the break up of the Christmas Camp at Umarkot, His Excellency Lord Lamington and party arrived at Khairpur on the 29th instant on a visit to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur. There will be deer shooting and a State dinner. On the 2nd proximo the Governor arrives at Larkana. He will hold a durbar and receive addresses from the Madrassa Board. The stay at Larkana also includes a partridge shoot. From Larkana the Governor proceeds to Sukkur on the 3rd January, where he will receive addresses from the district and local boards and the municipality. On the evening of the same day Her Excellency Lady Lamington will lay the foundation-stone of a female dispensary. The programme also includes a cruise on the river and canal and a visit to the Lansdowne Bridge. The river will be illuminated at night in honour of the occasion. On the 4th January His Excellency arrives in Rohri. There he holds a durbar and pays a visit to Adamshah Fort. On the 5th January His Excellency arrives at Shikarpur, where an address will be presented by the local municipality.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending December 27th was 426, giving a death-rate of 49·38 per annum per thousand as against 42·61 the corresponding period of last year, and 61·93 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 47 died from fevers; 106, plague; 20, small-pox; 1, measles; 1, cholera; 5, leprosy; 54, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 168, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 46, still-born; 122, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 374; Hindu low caste, 78; Musalman, 162; Parsee, 20; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 426 as against 339 the corresponding period of last year, and 394 the average over the past five years.

CORNELIUS POST, a fifteen-year-old boy who burned his leg with phosphorous two years ago, had grafted on the unhealed wound a portion of the skin of a live rabbit. The animal (says the New York correspondent of the "Telegraph") was chloroformed and bound to the boy's leg. The operation was performed successfully, and a strip of the skin of the rabbit, 3in. wide and 15in. long, from tail to neck along the spine was grafted on the leg. The doctors expected to save the rabbit's life, but the animal died in about twenty-four hours.

THREE French legatees have been informed that their aunt, who has died in England, where she resided for many years, has left for division between them a sum of £120,000. The first legatee to hear of the windfall was M. Chretien, who is a simple clerk in an oil manufactory at Marcigny, in the Saone-et-Loire. One of his brothers is only a navvy, and works anywhere he can get a job; while the other, who is evidently the most prosperous of the trio, is a cattle dealer, well known in the Paris markets.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, whose name has been used recently in connection with the sensational financial transactions of Mrs. C. L. Chadwick, of Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a statement declaring that no notes of his have been negotiated for many years, that no such notes are outstanding, and that he does not know Mrs. Chadwick. Mr. Beckwith, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, which recently closed its doors has confessed to transactions with Mrs. Chadwick on notes bearing Mr. Carnegie's name and aggregating 1,250,000 dollars.

IT is not generally known (says the "Easy Chair") that in the earlier days of smoking the word "tobacconist," now confined to sellers of tobacco, was used of smokers of it. Users of tobacco were tobacconists. In a comedy by Sharpham, written in 1615, one of the characters, Signor Petoune, is described as "a traveller and a great tobacconist," in allusion to his devotion to smoking. It is also a fact little known that smoking was, until about the middle of the seventeenth century, very commonly spoken of as "drinking" tobacco. An eccentric writer, Henry Buttes, in 1599, speaks of a dinner "without all drinks except tobacco," but he very quaintly adds, which is also but dry drink."

A PASSING RACE.

IT is nouncommon circumstance in these enlightened days to read in newspapers (to which we are indebted for so much of this enlightenment), that a certain ancient house has been purchased by the public because of its connection with some famous man or woman of genius—poet, novelist, painter, or what not. Indeed, it may be that a mere incident in a novel or an epic—an incident wholly imaginary, of course—has been centred in the building; and, even for so seemingly slight a reason as this, the public will loosen its purse and secure the house from the vandal. Societies exist for the purpose of buying these historic dwellings, or for placing medallions upon their walls, setting forth for the behest of the leisurely pedestrian the fact that lends an interest to the spot. And on this wise, posterity will be able to identify the place where genius dwelt, and, in some instances, to walk reverently through the very chambers where masterpieces were conceived and laboriously wrought.

I am by no means averse to these proceedings, writes Mr. William Champion in a London journal. On the contrary, I count them as welcome symptoms of a desirable awakening to the choice heritage of our race and tongue. But when I think of the comparative case with which it is possible to save these houses from destruction or decay, I experience a keen regret that no public subscription, however bountiful, can save from disappearance, and possibly oblivion, certain types of life we have among us to-day. There is one type in especial which I would preserve most jealously did it but lie in my power. I mean the tiller of the soil as I have known him: the unkempt, rugged, unlettered ploughman, whose bodily lines and whose habits of thought take their origin from the everlasting hills and vales that circumscribe his life. Far from the guile of the town-bred man and rich in the lore that comes of a life-long observance of natural things, he stands a type apart—a type which has an indefinable charm for those who can appreciate the subtle distinctions of character to be found in every gradation of life. It may be that there is nothing particularly elusive in the character or the temperament of the husbandman. And yet I know there is much that evades the random observer.

To those whose lives have been passed within the busy limits of a city, it may seem a matter of rather minute consequence that the farm-labourer should cease to be in the same manner as it is possible, here and there, to find him to-day. Always has the son of the soil been the butt of the citizen. He is rarely introduced into any of our old plays except as the veriest clown, and to this day his speech and gestures are exquisite fun to the folk who could scarcely tell a plough from a pitchfork.

I have in mind a stretch of country away to the north of Kent, where the Thames goes lazily out to the sea. Between the river's bank and the rich arable land below the hills there lie many thousands of acres of marshes, cut in all directions by sedgy dykes, the home of the water-vole, the wild duck, widgeon, and teal. It is a part of the world familiar to readers of "Great Expectations," because it was just here that the wretched convict hulks were moored, and it is here that the sombre church stands as a sentinel on the fringe of the marshes, amid the tombs where Pip had his first terrible rencounter with the fugitive felon. It is a primitive spot. True that the railway runs not more than a mile from the church, but it is still something of a monster to the ploughman, and the trains are so few that each labourer will pause at his work to watch them as they dive into the deep cutting amongs the rolling hills.

A cottage that stands before the ancient entrance to the Castle—a cottage clad with ivy and lighted by tiny leaded casements—was the place of "the kindly engendure" of a ploughman of the olden breed. He had no book-learning, as he called it, and he counted by means of tallies. A tally consisted of four perpendicular strokes and a fifth stroke drawn diagonally across them. It was a system of arithmetic adequate for his purpose. It never played him false. He could not write his name. All the knowledge he had was obtained from human intercourse and, in an incommensurable degree, from a life lived in the closest intimacy with nature. The clouds that swept across the hills and shed their hoarded wealth upon the thirsting valleys—these he knew and loved: the gloomy elms that stood about his cottage, the wind from the east at dalliance with their branches, told him things the lettered mind can never know—at least in the way that he knew them. Perchance it was the strange monotone of the keen autumnal winds about the low-hanging eaves and the bulging window facing the white narrow road that gave him at times almost an atrabiliar air—as of a man whose thoughts touched the tragical in depth, and whose mind was occasionally hampered by a painful limitation of vocabulary.

Physically, he must have been in his prime a perfect man. Not of great height, but well-knit, muscular, and a stupendous breadth from shoulder to shoulder. A chest of great depth, and limbs, even in his less vigorous days, of more than common agility. His hair was a mass of iron-grey, in other years of densest black. Age had not stolen the radiance of his azure eyes nor broken the aquiline contour of his impressive features. The rude winds and biting frosts had scored his brow, but when he laughed there was something so sweet and yet so plaintive in it all—reminiscent, as it were, of Elizabethan days. Full of quaint stories of long-dead waggoners and farmers, and weird legends of animals—phantasmal, grisly, in their nearness to the crude folk-tales of bygone centuries. To sit with him on a winter's night, the flames from the giant log flutting ghostly about the big apartment, the clouds of filmy smoke rising in grotesque spirals from his diminutive clay, and to listen to his recital of some ancient tale of tragic happening was to get back with the men who delved this England long years before the screech of the railway whistle had disturbed rural tranquillity, or the coming of education had swept before it the unsophisticated minds of illiterate men.

What a strange mastery he possessed over horses! His team of four, with which he ploughed and sowed and reaped the many acres of the farm, how well they knew him! You might have seen them on a summer eve, prancing behind him like so many frisky colts, as he walked, pipe in mouth, down the winding leafy lane to the grassy meadow, where he left them for the night. To him they were as children. With a marvellous intuition he divined their needs, and with a loving kindness broke them to his will.

But he could be strong, severe, when gentler methods met with no result. Men have told me how once he felled an infuriate mare that trampled and tore the plough-boy. Indeed, no creature his life brought within reach but accepted, sooner or later, a servitude that held no terrors and exacted nothing but immediate obedience.

My ploughman was what George Borrow would have called a good man with his hands. He was, as Alan Breck, a bonnie fighter. Slow to wrath, but difficult to placate when roused. No man ever held him lightly. There was a quiet dignity about his demeanour that abashed, bewildered the froward and the impudent; and, surely, Nature never made a finer, truer, gentleman. A gentleman who did not know the alphabet? Often when he had spoken under the excitement of something that had moved him more than ordinarily, I was taken with the stern beauty of his utterance, so infallibly close was the language to the thought. With a sense of choking I have pondered what this man might have been had he known of Shakespeare, or of Milton, or of the aching tragedies of the renowned Greeks. I shall not say that his lot was mute, inglorious. I do not think it was that. The last of those who could swing a flail, or sow by hand, a man who drew the furrow with unerring craftsmanship, he was always the standard, the exemplar, of the younger men—those who, in a measure, pitied him from the giddy height of their National School erudition!

Now he lies with his forefathers, fit company, beneath the wistful yew in the quaint churchyard. A new, a less romantic, race is tilling the fertile soil he coaxed into fruitfulness—a somewhat flippant, easy-going race that in its heart despises the old-time worker, who recked nothing of newspapers and for whom the unchanging natural objects formed the only book.

PORT ARTHUR FIGHT.

APANESE CASUALTIES.

WARSHIPS ON THE LOOK-OUT.

NEUTRALITY OF SABANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 28.

Further lists have been published at Tokio giving 81 officers killed and 142 wounded. It is not stated where or when, but is believed to indicate desparate fighting at Port Arthur not yet reported.

Reuter (Hongkong) says that a large Japanese cruiser is at Amoy and two others are off Hongkong.

It is pointed out at the Hague that the neutrality of Sabang will be maintained by two battleships, two armoured cruisers, a gunboat and four destroyers now there; while three other battleships are in the Archipelago and two warships are leaving Holland to reinforce them.

Reuter (Tokio) says that General Stoessel has been injured by a fall from his horse and General Smirnoff has been wounded.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

General Slade starts to-day for Yokohama.

LETER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese occupied the entire Fort of Ehrlungshan yesterday.

Reuter's correspondent with the besiegers at Port Arthur wires that the Japanese captured the Ehrlungshan Fort with a thousand casualties. Seven dynamite mines were exploded at ten yesterday morning and made breaches in the front wall through which a large body of troops charged and under cover of a tremendous bombardment captured the first line of guns. A bitter fight ensued resulting in the capture of the Fort at night. Out of the garrison of five-hundred, a third escaped.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon by the Japanese Consul in Bombay from his Government:—

The Port Arthur Army reports: The left centre of our army at 10 a. m. of Wednesday blew up the parapet front of the Urlungshan Fort; then occupying the parapet by assault constructed defensive works under cover of heavy guns and field-guns and despite the enemy's fire. At 4 p. m., we assaulted and occupied a line of heavy guns in the interior, thereupon we proceeded to the gorge of the Fort, whence the enemy was eventually dislodged after a stout resistance. Thus the whole Fort of Urlungs[illegible] our [hands at 7-30 p. m.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FERMENT IN RUSSIA.

Zemstvos Resign.

A LEGISLATURE DEMANDED.

LONDON, DEC 28.

Last evening's assemblage at the Pavloff Hall, St. Petersburg, was widely representative and was called a banquet in order to evade the law regarding the prohibition of meetings. It was only concluded at 2-30 a. m. in the morning. The speeches made were most fervid. The Resolutions passed denounced the war and demanded a legislature elected by means of the ballot and consisting of a President and forty members.

The Chernigoff Zemstvo has resigned in consequence of the Government Communique, and therefore has been dissolved.

Prince Galitzin, the Mayor of Moscow, has resigned. These and other incidents all indicate a growing ferment.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The St. Petersburg Municipality has resolved on a petition convening a congress of representatives of all the Municipalities in Russia.

LATER.

M. Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Justice, has withdrawn his resignation.

LORD MILNER AND BOER LEADERS.

Proposed Representative Government.

BOERS DEMAND FULL FRANCHISE.

LONDON. DEC. 29.

Reuter (Pretoria) says that a conference took place between Lord Milner and the Boer leaders after Mr. Kruger's funeral.

Lord Milner proposed a scheme for a representative Government embracing all parties with twenty-five elective and twelve nominal members.

The Boers, thanked him and declined declaring that Boer enfranchisement must be commensurate with their stake in the country.

NEXT GORDON-BENNETT MOTOR RACE.

Rendezvous at Auvergne.

The French Automobile Club has decided that the next Gordon-Bennett race shall be at Auvergne,

THE NEW GREEK MINISTRY.

M. Delyannis has formed a Greek Cabinet with M. Skouzes as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MOTOR CARS for hire. Driving taught. Repairs any make of car, effected. Palmer Cord Tyres E. I. C. Plugs and Price's Lubricants for sale.—E. J LEE, 8, Esplanade Road, Bombay

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

New Terms of Enlistment.

LARGE ORDER FOR ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

It is officially announced that enlistments in the Cavalry and Line will henceforth be eight years with the colours and four with the Reserve.

The War Office yesterday placed orders with Armstrongs and Vickers Maxim for new eighteen-and-a-half pounder guns sufficient to re-arm the whole army.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

A Powerful Federation of Spinners.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association has completed a fusion with the Bolton Association. The two bodies represent twenty-six million spindles.

EXCESSIVE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Decline in Prices.

LONDON, DEC. 28, 3 MIDNIGHT.

Cotton in New York to-day, broke 30 to 35 points and at New Orleans 47 to 55 points owing to the Census Bureau figures to the 13th inst., showing 11,848,113 commercial bales of ginned cotton as compared with 8,747,669 bales last season.

THE AFGHAN ENVOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 29.

A salute of thirty-one guns, this morning, announced the return visit by Lord Curzon to the Sardar Inayatulla Khan.

THE ROLT CASE.

OFFICIAL MINUTE.

A detailed minute has been written by Mr. Justice Henderson upon the Rolt case. This, it is understood, forms the basis of the official inquiry which is being heard by the Bengal Government prior to the passing of orders in the matter.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

The results of to-day's races were as follow:—

THE GRAND ANNUAL.

Rapier	1
Milburn	2
Wallgrove	3

Nine ran.

THE STAND PLATE.

Lady Avon 10st. 7lbs	1
Filbert 6st. 11lb	2
Pingpong 7st.	3

CHRISTMAS SELLING HANDICAP.

Reizette	1
Dormant	2
Bucentaur	3

THE SANDOWN PARK PLATE.

Thomond	1
Amplify	2
Nightingale	3

Twelve ran.

COOCH BEHAR CUP.

Mallard	1
Minerva	2
Goya	3

THE LAWN PLATE.

Olga	1
Tecoota	2
Blue Blood	3

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. There were also present Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E Dadachanji; Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

DIVERSION OF THE VEHAR MAIN.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. Framji Sorabji & Co., which was the only one received for the conveyance of 48-inch pipes and specials from different places to Kurla for the diversion of the Vehar Main. The amount of the tender at the rates from different places aggregated Rs. 4,823.

CONTAMINATED WELL WATER.

The Committee considered a letter from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, in which he stated that the water of the well at premises No. 249 Parel Road, owned by Ahmedally Moosabhoy was analysed by the Municipal Analyst and found to be most seriously contaminated with sewage. The amount of organic and decomposible matters contained in the water exceeded the amount found in a sample of sewage analysed at the same time. The owner was called upon to fill in the well, but he had taken no steps to that end up to date. The Health Officer therefore requested the sanction of the Committee for a notice being served on the owner of the premises or his agent calling upon him to fill in the well.

Dr. Master moved that the owner should be asked to clean the well.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the Commissioner's recommendation to fill in the well be sanctioned.

On a division, Dr. Master's proposition was adopted by the casting vote of the Chairman.

WASTE OF WATER.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia had forwarded a letter to the Corporation drawing attention to instances of waste of water from leakage noticed by him on the 19th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd December 1904 in Cowasjee Patel and Bholwar Streets and on the 22nd and 23rd December 1904 at Hornby Road; and stating as follow:—From the abovementioned cases I beg of you to judge what should be the state of affairs all throughout the City and is it not high time now that the Water Department should be at once reorganized. I regret to say that for the faults of some of our Municipal Officers, the Executive Head—our energetic Municipal Commissioner—is unnecessarily blamed, and until the Corporation takes serious notice of the Municipal departments concerned in the faults through the Municipal Commissioner, there is no likelihood of any improvement in them and the complaints from the rate-payers and the general public and carelessness of the Municipal Departments will continue as hitherto and certain Municipal Officers must laugh in their sleeves for your inaction. Dr. Sukhia in conclusion requested that for the prestige of the Corporation and the good name of the city, the Corporation should ask the Commissioner to reorganise the Department at once.

It was resolved to refer the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee then adjourned.

DON'T BUY a Motor Car until you have had a free trial on a Clement.—Sole Agent for the whole of India, E. J. LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE FOURTH DAY'S RUN.

FROM GOONA TO MAKSI.

TYRE TROUBLES PREVALENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIAORA, DEC. 29.

Last night the plucky little Lenoir arrived at Goona, at 9 30 with its radiator repaired with red tape and solution. The Panhard which broke its crank shaft, eighteen and a half miles from Goona, was hauled in much after midnight by bullocks. The Rational, after repairs to damage caused the previous day, came through all right slowly, but this morning retired from competition. The cars have left Goona on a day's run to Maksi, at about 7-30. Within first mile or two, the Thorneycroft punctured, the Clement and Reynolds also had tyre troubles on the road to Biaora where a halt was made for breakfast. An accident to Mr. Hoare's Clement reduces the number of cars that have not suffered loss of marks to four.

As each day's run is completed it becomes very clear that the decision of the reliability test, so far as the duty of the judges is concerned, will depend less upon the reliability of cars than upon their luck. The majority of the cars are running well, barring tyre punctures and small machinery troubles which are easily remedied as well as occurrences due to trifling omissions on the part of mechanics, all of which however go against cars in the deduction of marks. It is, therefore, not improbable that the reliability prizes may go to cars which are not more reliable than others, and not impossible that the car concluding the whole course with the most marks to its credit may not on all points be the most reliable auto in the contest. In concluding to-day's run, another of the half dozen cars which last night retained full marks has suffered deduction. This is the Maharaja of Gwaliar's 12 h. p. De Dion which had a stoppage of seven minutes for a defect of the trembling gear, the Lanchester should, however, be added to those who have come through the four days without an unauthorised stop on any account. But this car lost half a mark on the first day owing to a trifling breach of rule by the driver probably due to ignorance. The Lanchester, though not so imposing in appearance as some of its rivals, secures general admiration and is undoubtedly a neat, smooth running and reliable car. Ill luck has attended all the bigger cars of repute and to-day the Napier when about entering "control" at the end of the run to Maksi, had its back door carried away. The 30 h. p. Darraeq, which like the Orleans and De Dietrich, has been running well, though with a loss of marks, suffered a further diminution to-day owing to the linch pin of the carden shaft falling out in consequence of a loose nut. The two cars that are shaping to come through steadily are Mr. Sawyer's 12 h. p. Darracq and Mr. Lionel Inglis' 12 h. p. De Dion.

The run to Maksi after leaving Biaora to-day was through an interesting country, through the road in some places was trying. There were several river bed crossings before and after Biaoro, the worst being over the Gorachpachar river, ten miles North of Biaora and another near Sarangpur where causeways provide the crossing places and the approaches on each side of the river are long and steep inclines. To-day the stages have provided the worst pieces of road yet encountered. But the severest test of the cars begins to-morrow, when fifteen miles after the start, the descent of the ghauts begins. The motorists will camp to-morrow night at Khul Ghaut.

A protest has been lodged against Mr. Hoare's Clement on the ground that the mechanic yesterday did something to the car during the halt at Sipri against rules. The objection was not upheld.

All cars with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Lamb's 8 h. p. De Dion were reported with the arrival of Lenoir at 8-30 Mr. Lamb's car being reported broken down more than forty miles from Maksi.

THE FIRST DAY'S RUN.

AGRA, DEC. 26.

The Grand Trunk Road has had a new sensation. Thirty-three motor-cars have raised the dust in a fashion that only batteries of artillery going into action can rival. Whatever the great main road through India may have seen since its building, it has never witnesed a cohort of chariots such as to-day traversed the distance between Delhi and Agra. On the whole, the sensation seems to have been agreeable to those who represent whatever living spirit the road way be considered to possess. The inhabitants of the places en route from Delhi to Agra turned out to watch the cars go by. For the most part they preserved the characterestic impassive demeanour of the native, but at two or three places they cheered and applauded each car warmly. One village distinguished itself by having a small patch of road carefully watered and flinging flowers at the cars. Whatever criticism may be passed upon the trials before they are concluded, it must be acknowledged that the authorities have cooperated most cordially with the promoters and secured ideal road conditions for the first day's run at all events. The road was perfectly clear of traffic, policemen were stationed at comparatively short intervals throughout and at points where people gathered the line was admirably kept. In this respect the conditions could not have been improved upon.

The start was auspicious. Of the thirty-eight cars entered, only five failed to appear in the line. The thirty-three automobiles made an imposing show ranged along by the Nicholson Gardens and at the command of Major Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, each in its turn got away without trouble. Proceeding through the Kashmir Gate, they crossed the long narrow bridge over the Jumna slowly and thence ran on a clear road past Ghaziabad to Sikanderabad, a distance of thirty-five miles The first stage was uneventful except for the fact that Mr. S. F. Edge's Napier, driven by Mr. Basil Johnston, took the lead from Mr. Huntley Walker's thirty horse-power Darracq which was sent away first from Delhi. Leaving Sikanderabad after half an hour's halt, the troubles of the cars began. Of the advanced flight the first to suffer was M. Sorel's 24 h. p. De Dietrich which after a run of about an hour from the halting place was pulled up for a broken water pipe. It was delayed twenty-four minutes, losing marks the while. A little further on, the 15 h. p. Darracq met with the first of a series of misfortunes. They began with a tyre puncture which was remedied by putting on a new tyre. Then the machinery gave trouble owing to insufficient lubrication and after these defects were cured the car ran into Aligarh considerably behind most of the others, A 23 h. p. steam Gardner-Serpollet met with disaster to its boiler and tubes which obliged it to retire from the contest. The Napier going well, after two days spent in repairing damages caused during the landing of the car in Bombay, ran into Aligarh, forty-five miles from Sikanderacad and eighty from Delhi before eleven o'clock, most of the others arriving between that and twelve or shortly after. The unfortunate Darracq did not arrive before one o'clock.

At Aligarh there was an hour's compulsory stop for each car, the halt providing opportunity for tiffin. The Napier went away first closely followed by the Italian Fiat Car and the De Dietrich and the thirty horse power Darracq on the last stage of fifty-three miles to Agra. The Clement Bazard followed some distance behind with 12 h.p. Darracq, 12 h.p. Orleans and 20 p.h. Gardner-Serpollet succeeding and the 12 h.p. Lanchester bringing up the rear of the advanced section. The Lanchester, going steadily and well, soon picked up the the Gardner Serpollet and later the 12 h.p. Darracq, also passing the Clement Bazard some distance further on. The road from Aligarh lay through Hathras, where a winding course and the crowd of on-lookers compelled careful driving. Thence onwards the road was straight and broad and as the sun rose higher the trees lining each side of the white ribbon of roadway tempered its rays delightfully. With a steadily going car the conditions revealed motoring in its most enjoyable aspect. But the other side of the shield was fully revealed to certain of the competitors. Thirteen-and-a-half miles from Agra, the scarlet Fiat which was running well for second place, at the end of the course, picked up a nail and was compelled to pull into the road side for twenty minutes to repair the damage. Four or five miles from Agra the drive of the Taj Mahal came into view and running on the cars, had to cross the bridge of boats across the Jumna which was done slowly. The finish of the day's run was Laurie's Hotel, Agra. The Napier was the first in arriving before two o'clock and was closely followed by the De Dietrich and the big Darracq. The Lanchester was fourth a few minutes later and on her heels came a 12 h. p. De Dion owned by Mr. Inglis, Calcutta, other cars succeeded rapidly the Fiat being ten minutes behind the Linchester. By a quarter to three most of the larger cars had finished. The first of the smaller cars was about two hours behind the Napier the petrol test as well as accidents and other considerations limiting their speed well within the maximum of thirty miles an hour. The question of speed is a matter the qualification or disqualification of some of the big cars may turn.

The cars came in at fairly regular intervals until 4-40 when twenty-six had passed into the "control." Thereafter there was a lengthy interval and then four cars arrived not far apart. Among these was the 15 h. p. Darracq which ran in at 6-5 p. m. after a second series of misadventures. After leaving Aligarh there were other tyre punctures making three in all, the petrol feed and the engine went wrong, each trouble causing separate stoppages. The climax came when the petrol gave out with the car a mile from Agra whither the observer had to tramp to obtain a supply. About ten minutes after this vehicle, the 6 h. p. Speed well running on kerosine, arrived. At 7-21 the 5 h. p. Humberette came sailing in and about eight o'clock the three-and-a-half horse power Lenoir, also run on kerosine, came gallantly through. For these small cars the performance was a notable one. The Lenoir has a special claim to distinction in that it possesses a carburetter patented by its owner Mr. J. W. Hall of Ahmedabad, who claims that it permits kerosine to be utilised in the most effective way.

The tale of the day's casualties included a big gash to one of the solid tyres on the Raja of Pudukottah's 20 h. p. "Gardner Serpollet" which is driven by steam. The damage was such as to decide the owner to scratch it, two other cars being also withdrawn by their owners.

Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., Agents in India for Napier Motor-Cars, received a telegram from Mr. Basil Johnson dated Maksi Station, at 1-30 p. m. yesterday, announcing his car's arrival there first from Goona after a non-stop run. The distance between the two places being 128 miles. Mr. Johnson also wires that he had to stop for one and a half minutes during Wednesday's run on account of the unexpected failure of an accumulator which had been charged at Delhi.

THE WAIL OF THE NOKERS.

"It is rumoured that the Domestic Servants of Bombay will voice their grievances during the Indian National Congress."

We, the poor servants of Rich Bombay
Humble petitioners, seek to-day
That, by the favour of two Great Chiefs
Come from *the* England to air our griefs,
We may present to the Great Congress
(Whom we beg humbly our wrongs to redress)
Following catalogue shewing the fate
Shared by the butler, syce, cook, and cook's mate,
Dog-boy, and hamal, and ayah as well,
All have a terrible tale to tell!

SONG OF THE BUTLER.

Who shouts for me at dewy morn?
My Master.
Who makes me wish I'd ne'er been born?
My Master.

Who gets into an awful state
And cuts my pay if I am late
Or drink too much, or break a plate?
My Master.

SONG OF THE SYCE.

Who never gives me monsoon coats?
My Master.
Who thinks I eat the bran and oats?
My Master.
Who lost his hair and knocked me down
Because I spent the night 'In Town'
And next day let the pony down?
My Master,

SONG OF THE COOK.

Who says, Bazaar bill much too high?
My Master.
Who shuns the "moorghi's" dying cry?
My Master.
Who mocks my grief and won't believe
That grand-pa died on Chritmas Eve
But says, "You shall not go on leave?"
My Master.

SONG OF THE DOG-BOY.

Who pays me only five rupees?
My Master.
In spite of my desire to please,
My Master.
Who takes the dog out for a blow?
Then puts him in the sea; and so
Returning, cries out, "saf karo?"
My Master.

SONG OF THE HAMAL.

Who sternly married bliss forbids?
My Master.
Who can't endure my wife and kids?
My Master.
Who says the lamps have never been
Correctly trimmed, or even clean,
Who says I "pinch" the kerosine?
My Master.

SONG OF THE AYAH.

Who wears ten dresses every day?
My Mistress.
Who most unjustly cuts my pay?
My Mistress.
Who drinks champagne, nor counts it sin
To take a hand when cards begin
Yet grudges *me* my drop of gin?
My Mistress.

. . . . . .

More could we tell thee, O Wedderburn Chief
Much to thine own and Sir Henry's great grief,
Fain would we spare your susceptible hearts,
Loth to disturb ye, O Men of great parts!
Think on our misery, champion our wrongs,
Reaching as far as from here to the Prongs,
Oh, be not blind to the Sahibs and their vice!—
(Cheers from the Ayah, Cook, Dog-Boy and Syce!!)

F.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR pigstickers, writes our correspondent, returned from their week's camp, full of life and a determination to let the small world of Ahmedabad know what great sport they had had. Most days they had excellent runs, and though only two pigs were killed, one was a real big 30-in. walla, a size not often attained in this part of the world in these hard times. When the pigstickers were not hunting the wily boar, they were out working destruction on hare, sand-grouse, pigeon and any other game that came in their way. Altogether the camp appears to have been a great success. Two or three shooting camps are now in progress in various parts of the district. There is so little game in the district this year, however, that it is not anticipated any large bags will be made.

The dance given by the Collector and Mrs. Doderet at the Gymkhana on Monday night was a most enjoyable one. The floor was nearly perfect, the night was not too hot, the band of the 109th N. I. played with its customary skill and the arrangements made by our kind host and hostess for our refreshment left nothing to be desired.

On Tuesday afternoon there was a children's Fete in the Railway Mechanics' Institute with sports and a distribution of toys from the Christmas tree among the little ones. Later on there was a ball at the Institute.

On Wednesday the Commissioner and Mrs. Atkins gave a "bara khana," at the Shahi Baugh to give a send off to the Battery who left next day for a three months' camp at Ratlam.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

THE first general memorandum on the Indian wheat crop of the season 1904-05:—The sowings in the Punjab and the Frontier Province are considerably below the record area of last year, as the season has been dry, but they are up to the average, and further sowings depend on the early arrival of the winter rains as do the prospects of the standing crop on their not being too long deferred. The very large area sown last year in the United Provinces, which was nearly a million acres greater than in any previous year, is estimated to have increased by 7 per cent, and the crop which is likely to have benefited from recent falls of rain is in excellent condition. The increase in the Central Provinces more than compensates for the falling-off in Berar where last year's area was abnormally high. Sowings are incomplete in the Bombay Presidency, but the area reported is about 14 per cent below the acreage returned at the same period of last year, and on unirrigated land the crop is withering for the want of rain. In Sind the water-supply is deficient but the crop is at present in fair condition.

The provincial reports are summarised below: In the Punjab the area under wheat at the end of November is estimated at 7,013,700 acres, which is slightly above the average, though 10 per cent below the record area finally returned last year. The decrease is 7 per cent in irrigated and 12 per cent in unirrigated lands. In several districts there was little or no rain in September, but fortunately the failure of the rains has not been in those districts which are mainly dependent on rainfall. Prospects were improved in many districts by unusually heavy showers in the middle of November. Should the winter rains be early it will be possible to make supplementary sowings. The condition of the crop is good, but moisture is not too abundant in some districts.

In the North-West Frontier Province the total area reported at the end of November was 851,100 acres as against 994,100 acres finally returned last year. The main decrease occurs in Dera Ismail Khan owing to very deficient rainfall at sowing time, and the unirrigated area in Peshawar and Bannu has decreased from the same cause. If the winter rains fall before the 15th January, there will be a considerable increase in sowings, and the success of the crop depends on their arrival by the end of that month. The prospects of the crop are so far excellent and have been much benefitted by occasional showers in November and December.

In the United Provinces the autumn rains were favourable and the crop is at present in excellent condition. The rain received within the last few days is timely and likely to do good especially to the crop on dry lands. The area sown will exceed the very large area of last year, the excess being roughly estimated at 7 per cent.

In the Central Provinces and Berar, sowings were generally successful and germination good. The area is estimated to be 5 per cent larger than last year's area of 2,922,000 acres in the Central Provinces, and 23 per cent short of the abnormally large area of 452,900 acres sown last year in Berar. The present condition of the crop is satisfactory in most of the important wheat growing districts, but rain would greatly improve prospects everywhere.

In Bombay the information is up to 10th December, and is incomplete as sowings were in progress at that date. The total reported area for the whole Presidency including Sind is 1,557,000 acres against 1,811,000 acres at the same period of last year and the decennial average of 1600,000 acres. The crop on irrigated and low lands is in good or fair condition, but on unirrigated and light lands especially in the south of Gujarat and the Deccan it is withering for want of rain. In Sind the water-supply is deficient owing to low inundation, but the crop is at present in fair condition.

WINTER OILSEEDS.

The first general memorandum on the winter oilseeds (linseed, rape and mustard) crop of the season 1904-05:—The dryness of the season has been more unfavourable to oilseeds than to wheat. The area under rapeseed has diminished since last year by 16 per cent in the Punjab, and by nearly 70 per cent in the Frontier Province where further sowings are possible. The linseed area also has decreased by 7 per cent in the Central Provinces and 35 per cent in Barar, but in the United Provinces both linseed and rapeseed have done well and the area is estimated to equal that of last year which was very much above the average. The mustard crop of Assam is also expected to exceed that of last year. The reports from Bombay which are incomplete show an area under linseed 55 per cent greater than the average, but the reported area under rapeseed has decreased by 22 per cent. The estimated area of the linseed crop in Hyderabad is 37 per cent above last year's revised estimate, but owing to insufficient rain the outturn per acre is expected to be more than 20 per cent lower. In parts of Bombay the crops are withering, and almost everywhere rain is needed.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—In the Punjab the failure of the September rains in certain districts has been prejudicial to the rapeseed crop which is largely sown on dry lands. The estimated area is 873,000 acres, which is 16 per cent less than that sown in the final report of last year. The crop is in good condition. In the North-West Frontier Province (excluding the Kohat District) the area sown with winter oilseeds up to the end of November last is estimated at 39 70 acres as against 130,200 acres finally returned last year. The decrease is entirely in Dera Ismail Khan owing to deficient rainfall and want of flood irrigation at sowing time. If the winter rains are early, further sowings will be possible. The prospects of the crop are so far good but its ultimate success depends on the winter rains falling before the end of the next month.

In the United Provinces moisture was generally sufficient and linseed and rapeseed were sown in time. Germination was good except in parts of Bundelkhand, and prospects which are favourable so far will be improved by the recent rain. The area is estimated to equal that of last year when the acreage was much above the averages of the preceding five and ten years.

In Assam the season has been favourable to mustard cultivation in all the districts except of Cachar. The area is likely to exceed that of last year and the average of the past five years. The present prospects of the crop are good.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the area under linseed has considerably contracted, in some of the most important linseed growing districts owing to want of sufficient moisture at sowing time and to the extension of area under cotton. The area sown is estimated to fall short of last year's area by 7 per cent in the Central Provinces and 35 per cent in Berar. The present condition of the crop is generally good, but prospects would be much improved by rain.

In Bombay the information is up to 10th December and is incomplete as showings continued at that date. The total reported area under linseed is 242 000 acres, which is 55 per cent over the average of the corresponding forecasts of the past ten years. In the south of the Deccan and in Bijapur the crop is withering, and rain is needed everywhere.

For rapseed the total area reported is 99,700 acres being 22 per cent under the average; but of this Sind contains 93,000 acres which is 8 per cent over the average for that province. Inundation was low. The crop is in good condition in Upper Sind Frontier; elsewhere it is fair.

In Hyderabad (the Nizam's Territory) the estimated area under linseed is 725,200 acres as against last year's revised area of 528,000 acres. The area under mustard is 128:0 acres compared with 14,900 acres last year. Owing to insufficient rain the estimated outturn is only 63 per cent of the normal for linseed and 55 per cent for mustard as against 81 and 65 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

U. P. LIN AND RAPESEED.

First forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1904-05

Moisture was generally sufficient and the linseed and rapeseed crops were sown in time. Germination has been good, except in parts of Bundelkhand, and the prospects, which are favourable so far, will be improved by the rain which has been received within the last few days. The area is estimated to equal that of the last year, when the acreage was much above the averages areas of the preceding five and ten years. This relates to condition up to the 18th December.

U. P. WHEAT.

First forecast of the wheat crop for 1904-05. The autumn rains were favourable on the whole and moisture was sufficient when the wheat crop was sown. Germination was good almost everywhere and the crop is at present in excellent condition. The rain which has been received within the last few days is timely and likely to do good to the crop, especially to that on dry lands. The area sown with wheat will probably exceed substantially the very large area of the last year: the excess may be estimated roughly at about seven per cent. This relates to condition up to the 18th December.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE LADIES' SECTION.

HAVING dealt with the main features of the Exhibition, we now come to one most pleasing and attractive, namely the Ladies' Section, which at all events must necessarily and forcibly appeal to the more artistic and imaginative eye of the fair sex. Since last reviewing briefly this section, we find that it has been considerably replenished with some dainty, handsome and useful articles, while each evening some native girls are seen busily engaged in turning out some of the most beautiful laces in cotton and silk and silver and gold threads. Work of all classes of women has been collected from all parts of the country and the whole makes up a unique display, the most interesting feature perhaps being a large number of fully dressed life-sized typical models representative of the various classes of the women of India. Here is to be found the finest work in hand-made lace sent in from all parts of India and some from England, hand painting on silk, pictures of every description in oil and water colours and embroideries, as also a very large variety of Chinese embroideries and silks of various designs. A careful survey convinces the visitor that there is really more to be seen here than one might expect. In particularizing the exhibits, we will first deal with the Competitive Section. This section involves a quantity of handsome gold and silver embroidery work executed by some Parsee and Mahomedan ladies of Bombay and Ahmedabad, one among these having been sent in by Lady Alisha, cousin of the Shah. Then there is some thread work turned out by some prominent local ladies as also some "budla" work done by some Mahomedan ladies of Bombay and Surat. The next case finds attraction in the way of some splendid hand-woven work by the women of Manipur, Burmah and Hyderabad. One piece is reputed with having been woven by the Queen of Chittagong in a very short space of time.

The Loan Section, which appears to have sufficiently appealed for support, is replete in every respect. There are among the things lent some very old print sarees of Calcutta and China manufacture, which have been sent in from distant places, some of them being from Benares and Pathan. Bandana work done with the finger nails comes from Cutch, while the case adjoining exhibits a collection of very fine laces and embroideries done by women in Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Rhodes, Cyprus, China and Japan. In connection with this section are the exhibits from Royal Princesses and other ladies from London which were brought down by Sir William Wedderburn and which we described the other day. Six lace-makers from Travancore in charge of a nun are to be seen each evening showing the industry among the women of that State. From Navsari are several "Kasti" makers, while some Hindu widows from Bombay have been employed to show "Shal-dosa" work and two Parsee girls to do machine embroidery work. Tespestry work is to be seen in abundance, notably a very large one depicting Cardinal Wolsey at the Abbey.

The industries of the poor call for a large sphere of sympathy and support. Among the exhibits in this line are some pretty cane and bamboo work, pictures, "khadi" weaving and other works besides a variety of Indian condiments. Dealing with the exhibits from the Mofussil, we might mention that a lot of work has been received from the schools in Madras, Calcutta, Ajmere, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Savantvadi and other places. About fifty Industrial Homes in India have supplied their quota of exhibits in the way of embroideries, Brussels, Irish and Guipure laces, crochet work etc. are also to be seen. A variety of beautifully darned net lace said to be made by the "Ghonds" of Dummaguden, who are a wild tribe, complete the Ladies Section, which thanks to the unstinting efforts of Miss Serene Cursetji, Mrs. Tata and Miss Patuck, the Honorary Secretaries, has proved an immense success.

A PURDAH DAY.

As previously announced the Exhibition was specially kept open from 9 a. m. till noon yesterday for "Purdah" ladies when no male visitors were admitted. The attendance of this class of ladies was fairly good and their attentions, we are informed, were particulary directed to the Ladies' Section.

DISPLAY OF FURNITURE.

To describe individually the furniture display would entail considerably more space that we can allot for the purpose. However, in dealing briefly with this Section, the visitor is first attracted by a large billard table, fully equipped, with cues, balls, markers, and seats, etc., which has been placed on exhibition by Messrs. John Roberts and Co., who are also showing a large stock of handsome drawing room and dining room furniture turned out at their workshops.

Then you come to a stall even more attractive occupied by Messrs. M. Breslauer and Co. The ceiling of this stall is divided into four portions. The front right hand portion is composed of an imitation plaster in high relief known as "Anaglypta," the back right hand section is coloured in the ordinary manner, and the left side sections are hung with two different varieties of ceiling papers. The wall beneath the "Anaglypta" ceiling is hung with "Ingrain" a covering which provides an exceptionally effective background for pictures. The Dado beneath shows a panelled effect obtained by a moulding fixed on the wall, the same result as panelling being obtained at a considerably less cost. Adjoining this wall may be seen the effect of an alternative style of decoration, viz., tapestry panels, an ancient form of decorating which furnishes admirable scope for the indulging of one's artistic taste. There is a walnut mantel and overmantel illustrating in a small degree the effect which can be produced at a comparatively small expense. On the left of the fireplace may be seen a sample of vestibule decoration with a special hand printed frieze, the latest London production by a special artist, and on the left of this again is a style of decoration suitable for a smoking or billiard-room. The lower part shows a Dado of Japanese raised leather, with teak Dado rail and skirting, and the upper part a blue "Ingrain" filling. Next to this is a style of drawing room paper known as "Satinette," with a swag frieze above, of a delicate and artistic colouring. The furniture, etc., which form a unique display in the room has been made in the factories of Messrs. Breslauer and Co. in Church Gate Street. Messrs. A. C. Stannard and B. N. Khambatta are in charge of this stall.

Some ingeniously made novelties in the way of furniture are exhibited in the next stall. The first attraction on entering is a large blackwood box, representing in appearance and size an harmonium box. When opened however it forms quite a cabinet having, in addition to a writing desk, over twenty secret drawers which an outsider could never get at without being acquainted with their locations. What adds to its interest is that it is an indigenous native industry, having been designed and made in Surat, by Messrs. Himatram Sunderlal and Sons. Then there is a large invalid's chair, the property of H. H. the Gaikwad of Baroda, fitted with bottle-stands, book stands, &c. This contrivance can be shaped and used for sleeping, lounging and sitting From Savantvadi are quantity of lacquer ware furn ture, comprising tables, corner brackets, toys, &c., and notably several large model lamps which form suitable table ornaments. Mr. F. P. Bhumgara has contributed to this stall some excellently carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, principal among them being some desks with secret spring drawers. Among the blackwood articles are some prettily carved designs exhibited by Sutar Dalpat Govind of Bombay. Among other exhibits to be seen here is a large spring easy chair, which may be set to any position to suit the convenience of the occupant, as also a large billiard-table made by Dawson and Company with open pockets, and a contrivance to work the ball back into the player's hands each time it is pocketed. There are also some handsome large cabinets made at the Kala Bhavan, Baroda, one of them representing the Swami Narayen Temple at Baroda, and another the entrance to a Hindu temple. Both of these are very handsomely carved. Ebony work is in abundance. A large teakwood engraved cabinet turned out at the Sir D. M, Petit Industrial School at Sirur may also be seen.

The "Japan" stall adjoining is stocked with great varieties of Japanese furniture, Silks curios, and several other articles manufactured in Japan.

Messrs. Ahmed Devji and Brothers are showing a quantity of Indian Art furniture consisting of an

exquisitely carved blackwood four posts bedstead resting on a elephant figure with gold embroidered bed cover, a richly carved revolving inlaid brass office chair in blackwood, carved cabinet mounted with camel and tiger figures, and Girnar Temple spires, bamboo pattern picture easel, life size figure of lion in teakwood, richly carved full back sofa upholstered with Bhuj hand worked silk cushion with spring, carved predeau chair in blackwood a handsome life size figure of a dog in teakwood, life size figure of a lion in teakwood, bamboo pattern carved blackwood bedstead with curtain poles large size chiffonier with bevelled mirror side book cases, mirror back with bottom cupboards of beautifully carved pannels, a figure of camel in sitting posture.

Large size gilt Burmah figure of a goddess, carved dining table resting on four miniature elephant figures, gold embroidered elephant trappings and numerous other articles of furniture. The stall is draped with Scinde worked curtains and carpeted with Persian rugs.

The exhibits by Messrs Dewji Kanji consist of handsome drawing-room and bed-room furniture in great variety.

THE ADVANTAGES OF DISINFECTION.

A very interesting lecture was delivered last evening in the Health Section by Dr. C. H. Kelly, Divisional Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, on the advantages of disinfection of infected clothes by sterilizing, which was supplemented by an equally interesting demonstration on an "Equifex" disinfecting stove which was used during the lecture. In the course of his remarks Dr. Kelly said that to prevent the spread of infectious diseases it was necessary to thoroughly disinfect the clothes worn by those attacked and others in touch, or as it is called to 'sterilize' them. Dr. Kelly then went on to explain the various parts of the sterilizer and accessories, which afforded one a clear idea of how the clothes and bedding were disinfected without the least damage being done to them. In using this sterilizer great care is taken to tie up each person's things in separate bundles so that none may be lost or mixed up. The object in using steam in the interior of the sterilizer is in order that the steam and heat may penetrate into centre of the rolled bundles. The penetration is greatly assisted by first driving out the air by passing steam in while the valve is still open, and again because the steam under pressure has a higher temperature than steam at the ordinary pressure, and the greater the heat the better the disinfecting power. The so-called infection of infectious diseases consists in the activity of living creatures known as bacteria. These bacteria are of the most minute size, requiring the strong power of microscope to enable one to see them. If these bacteria enter a person's body they increase and multiply and set up the particular disease which they cause. Each disease has its own type of bacteria. The bacteria that causes, the infectious diseases are readily conveyed by clothes, so that infected clothes may be the starting point of an epidemic. It is very essential therefore to destroy them before they can do any harm. The best method of destroying these bacteria on clothes, bedding, &c, is by heat. The bacteria themselves are very susceptible to heat. A very short exposure to a temperature of 212 Farenheit or boiling point of water would kill them, but some of these bacteria form spores or seeds which are very resistant and will stand boiling for as much as 3 hours without being killed. These spores are however killed in a few minutes if exposed to steam under pressure. Small-pox infection rested in the scabs; cholera and typhoid in soiled clothes or bedding used by the patient; phthisis in expectoration; and plague in discharges and sputum. In conclusion, the lecturer emphasised the advantages of steam pressure for disinfecting.

THE NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Chamber of Commerce, dated Bombay, 22nd December, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway Branch), Bombay:—

Sir,—The attention of the Committee, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been drawn to an announcement made in the daily press in the following terms:—

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a broad gauge line from Nagda to the crossing of the Chumbal river, a distance of 141 1-2 miles, as part of the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

It is almost unnecessary to say that the construction of the Nagda-Muttra line has long been advocated by this Chamber and by the entire public opinion of Bombay as a public work of the greatest importance to this side of India. As such it was long ago recognised by Government and after a period of almost unaccountable neglect it was more recently restored ostensibly to its proper place among the lines to be constructed. It was understood that in the execution of the work, regard would be had to the principle, repeatedly affirmed by Government, that when a work is begun it is expedient even on financial grounds alone, that funds should be made available for its speedy consummation.

My Committee had therefore been disappointed by the Estimated Yearly Provision for the line in question, as shown in the Appendix to the Railway Administration Report, dated 21st May last. They were still further discouraged by persistent and apparently well-founded rumours that even the figures then shown were likely in practice to be greatly reduced. And the telegram now received seems to confirm their misgivings.

It is felt that if so little is to be actually accomplished in the next three years, there remains an almost indefinite prospect of serious failures in the transport of goods over the existing lines. This line has been recommended not only on the ground of its opening up the Chumbal Valley, but also with a view to its furnishing a direct short route to the north, independent of certain sections of railway upon which serious difficulties appear at times to be encountered by traffic destined for Bombay. And my Committee desire me to point out that, if it is a principle in respect of ordinary railways that a work when once begun should be prosecuted without intermission and completed without delay, that principle applies with double force to a line one-half of whose functions are entirely untouched until the last yard has been constructed and the new work has been coupled up with the other systems at both ends.—I have, &c.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. R. M. PHILLIPS, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months. Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji will act as during his absence.

Mr. T. Major, Agent of the P. & O. Company at Aden, is appointed a Trustee of the Aden Port Trust vice Mr. Alexander Mackay, resigned.

The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice, Chaplain of Byculla, is to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, in place of the Reverend H. T. H. Rountree and to perform in addition the duties of Chaplain of Camp, Aden, in place of the Reverend H. Mould.

The Reverend H. Foote, Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, is to be Chaplain of Byculla till the return of the Reverend W. J. M. Kennelly on privilege leave.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S, Collector of Surat, has been allowed privilege leave for 21 days from 3rd January 1905.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., on completion of the General Administration Report, to be Assistant Collector, Thana.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying and healing influences exerted by these twin Medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions, which are propounded in the plainest language, void of all technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business, confined to his counting house, and harassed by engagements, also to the man of pleasure addicted to free living these Pillsare invaluable

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Motor-Car Show.

SERGOTS A CHEVAL.

PARIS, DEC. 9.

The great Motor-car Show, known in France as the "Salon de l'Automobile," which is now annually held in the Grand Palais of the Champs Elysees, will open its doors to the public to-morrow morning. This is the seventh annual "Salon," and the fourth which has been held in the present building. Its importance has increased with the growth of the motor-car industry in France, and to-day it is an incontestable fact that no purely annual industrial exhibition in Europe attracts so much attention as this, chiefly connected as it is with industries which only a few years ago were practically non-existent. The first motor-cars were seen upon the Paris streets about 1890, when they were regarded as freaks. In 1894, there were in the country only about a dozen factories, whilst to-day it is computed that there are 500 French firms making motor-cars and employing more than 50,000 men; and if the allied industries are included, such as the carriage building, the steel work, and the indiarubber workers, it will probably be found that nearly 100,000 families depend upon this industry for livelihood. In 1899 there were 1438 motor cars in France, whilst this year the Government Returns show that there are 19,886 horseless vehicles used in the country as compared with that date. When I add that French makers between the months, of January and August of this year have exported cars to the value or two millions sterling, the non-technical reader will the better realise that which the trade knows only too well viz., that France has secured the first place, and a tremendous hold upon the purchasing public in connection with this new industry.

This year's Show will again demonstrate that the French firms have left nothing undone to maintain their commercial supremacy and their hold upon the market. The presence of British, American, German, Belgian, and Italian exhibits also impresses one with the fact that other nations are alive to its importance, and that, as time goes on, the competition in connection with an industry which is admittedly still in its infancy is destined to become more and more keen. Each year the Show has grown and this year notwithstanding that the motor-boats have been transferred to the Serres-de la Ville, on the Cours-la Roine, close by complaints have been made as to the insufficiency or space. As in former years, however the central floor space of the Grand Palais has been entirely allotted to the great manufacturing firms for their display of cars. Within this reserved circle some 150 firms each make remarkable exhibits. Though the side and other galleries contain much that interests the motor-car enthusiast this is really the heart of the Exhibition where in the course of a more or less prolonged inspection, the motor-car owner or would-be owner will be able to realise the progress made during the past twelve months and appreciate the changes and transformations which the manufacturers have made since the last Show. These are of course less marked than in the earlier Exhibitions when makers were still hesitating as to where the motor should be placed and the changes this year are practically reduced to slight reforms, manufacturers continuing to direct their efforts towards solidifying and simplifying the general working of the engines.

It is, of course, out of the question to try to mention all the exhibits at this great display, but the features of ten or twelve of the leading French manufacturers will serve to illustrate the whole. The Panhard firm, which by many is regarded as the standard French car, is slow to adopt innovations. Confident in the merits of its machines, it has introduced no important changes. It, however, shows a fine 50-h. p. car, built to compete with the "Mercedes" and other firms building high-power vehicles. The car is built on the same lines as the 24-h. p. car, the chain drive being retained, despite the fact that live axles were found on this firm's cup racers. Messrs. Mors are showing a series of beautiful motors, including a new 40-52-h. p. motor which is finished in a remarkable manner. The Brothers Renault, who first started making motor-cars as a hobby and have now a very important factory, always make a remarkable display. This year's machines do not show any great change. Being of small horse-power, the cars enjoy a quite unique position as run-about cars for city work. Messrs. Renault, however, show a new four-cylindered 20 to 35 h.p. car. This firm keeps to the thermo syphon system of cooling. Messrs. Charon, Girardot, and Voight, whose car, known as the C. G. D., is also largely used for town purposes, are also making a new 60 to 80 h.p. engine, which will serve as a type for their racers next year. The chief feature of their exhibit is a motor with holes cut all over it, so that the system of the petroleum explosion engine may be seen at a glance. It is turned by a small electric motor, and will prove an attraction to the crowd.

The De Dietrich Company have not made any changes in their motor. They, however, show the motor-car prototype of the gipsy van, adapted for touring purposes. It is a huge 40-h.p. car with a saloon body divided into three compartments. One is the saloon or dining-room by day, with collapsible fittings, so that beds can be made up. The second compartment is a very handy kitchen, and the 3rd a dressing-room. The weight of the vehicle must be considerable, and the purchaser will probably experience a great amount of trouble with his tyres. A car which is very popular with English and American motorists is the Leon Bollee and by French experts it is regarded as the coming machine. The firms show is a fine one, and though the motor is a trifle complicated, it is a silent as an electric vehicle. Messrs. De Dion Bouton, whose motors are considered to be the most reliable in the world, show a 15 to 25 h.p. car, which has just completed a long tour of Europe; and Messrs. Darracq, Clement, Baxard, Decauville, and other firms who make small cheap cars all have very fine shows, which do not, however embody any great novelty. Messrs. Darracq have a new 8 h.p. single cylinder car, with closed body and steering from the inside, especially suited for doctors, &c., which will be sold at a very moderate figure, and which should find a ready market.

Paris is going to take a leaf out of Hamburg's book and employ mounted police to direct the traffic of the streets. These beautiful creatures who nowadays wave the white baton in the maelstrom of the boulevards and whom the "cochers" survey, Nelson-wise, with their blind eye, are relegated to the comparatively inglorious position of escorting elderly ladies and children across the road. They will enter the lists as the champions of the fair and the feeble against the oppressor on the box of the Paris cab. As to the mounted police, calm and secure above the storm, they will thank heaven they are not as their foot brethren—exposed to all the buffetings. They will act as a lighthouse to the mariner piloting the automobile or the horse-driven vehicle. The theory is that seeing the equestrian figure of authority on the horizon the navigator will immediately slacken his speed so that he may come to a dead stop at the crossings. The "Sergot a Cheval," as the children have already dubbed him will hunt of an evening with his friend the bicycle policeman in the prairies of the outer boulevards where roam the red men of the "faitsdivers"—the Apache. But that wily tribesman with his ear to the ground, will soon detect the click of the official hoof and be off betimes.

You never can tell what hidden talent lies in the bosom of the Quarter. Artistic excellence in one direction suggests the temperament out of which artists in general are created. Thus, the other evening I was present at a remarkable performance by young English students in the fine arts of George bernard Shaw's play "You Never Can Tell." It is a whimsical piece of writing, half comedy half farce sprinkled over with his usual deep saying under the guise of frivolity. It is the story of a mother who brings up her children on twentieth-century principles, mislays her husband and finds him in the last act. The children make good running throughout the piece, and great the long-lost parent with a twentieth-century exuberance and freedoom from prejudice that are positively embarrassing to so retiring a man. He cuts a sort of pathetic figure, in the Shaw manner, of old fogeyism before the march of progress. In London the play had no success; in Paris, in the Latin Quarter, before large audiences of Anglo-Saxons in exile, its success was pressed down and running over. The amateur actors to note are Mr. Hawley-Edwards and Mr. Stephen Haweis. A remarkably clever character study was given by Miss Jessie Walters of the bouncing incorrigible of the twentieth century.

While Joan of Arc has been vindicated by the dismissal of M. Thalamas who made ungallant references to her in his class at the Lycee Condorcet, 'Joan of Arc of the Telephone," as she has been named—Mlle. Sylviac—has been vindicated by a banquet. Mlle. Sylviac it will be remembered, said "things" to the telephone lady when she could not get a number, and was telephonically isolated until the courts acquitted her. This week the newly-formed association of telephone users dined together for the first time and Mlle. Sylviac was the heroine of the hour. She looked very bewitching in a pale blue robe with roses in her hair. The mascyline part of the assembly discussed their grievances. Men who where not on speaking terms, even at different ends of a wire in matters of politics sat cheek by jowl at the banquet united before the common enemy the telephone as it is in Paris. But grave news is afoot. The telephone receiver is declared to be the receptacle of countless microbes of a dangerous sort and a Government bacteriologist is trying to label them. Oh, cumulation of horrors. After waiting three-quarters of an hour for a communication to be slain at length by a Departmental microbe. Abominable!

Everyone knows the degree to which the cake-walk has "caught on" in Gay Lutetia. It has had its day, and though it has not ceased to be it is being replaced by a much more graceful rival the veleta as it is called here a mixture of the German waltz and Spanish castanets—Manufactured in England. There is another English dance that has made great inroads in its time in France. It is called the Lancers. It was acclimatised with remarkable rapidity. It was danced everywhere even on the stage of the Comedie Francaise. Once it saved a play from utter ruin. A melodrama of the usual kind was being produced at the Ambigu for the first time. The sorrows of the persecuted maiden absolutely failed to interest, and no one called for the punishment of the villain—a sure sign of a want of sympathy in the upper gallery. Presently the leading actor had a brilliant idea. "Mes enfants," he said let us dance the Lancers. And the band struck up the cast piroutted and crossed and recrossed in the prescribed order and the house was delighted. It insisted on the Lancers in every act. The finally unmasked villain dancing with his victim was much appreciated.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the 7th and 8th Silver Spoon Competitions fired for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 900 and 1,000 yards. Owing to the Christmas Holidays only six members were out.

The next shoot will be at 200 and 300 yards on Saturday, the 7th January.

	Score 900 YARDS.
Lee-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V	28 a
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	25
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V	24
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry V	23
Gunner J Woodall B V A	14
Sergt E T Dracott G I P Ry V	10

a Handicapped 2 Points. Winner of spoon.

	Score 1,000 YARDS.
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V	29 a
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry V	26 b
Gunner J Woodall, B V A	26 c
Lee Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V	25
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	17
Sergt E T Dracott G I P Ry V	11

a Handicapped 4 Points.
b Handicapped 2 Points.
c Winner of spoon.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Ormidale, Captain J. Hamilton, which arrived in Narbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta experienced squally weather and heavy rain in the Bay of Bengal. The steamer Imaum, Captain S. C. Benbarthy, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Cardiff, met with moderate to fresh wind with fine weather

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crops doing well.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign rain. Morning's cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Wheat flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient, Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright fair; easterly wind. Cotton picking general, and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgumm.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Wadhwan.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking, general. Cotton healthy.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Dewfall insufficient. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient. Rain much needed generally. Dry winds still affecting crops.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Sirsa and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is in considerable to large excess of normal over the whole area.

Winds are northt-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Mangalore and Ratnagiri and the lowest 39° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Bangalore, Caddaph, Madras, Trinchinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine and settled over the whole area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th December 1904.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah. ..... inches	30.028
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	75.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.4
Dew Point	61.4
Relative humidity of Air	0.658
Extent of cloudy sky (no whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0.0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	86.2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65.8
General-Directions of Wind.* ...ENE, N& NW, NNW, N	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * miles	233

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F MOOS
Director Government Observatory

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where

INDIAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

SOCIAL GATHERING IN FRAMJEE HALL.

At noon yesterday, a social gathering in connection with the Bharat Mahila Samaj, or the Indian Ladies' Association, was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, under the auspices of the Presidency Social Reform Association. It was held with a view to create an interest among the women of Bombay in the work of the Indian National Social Conference. Representative Hindu, Parsee, and Mahomedan ladies, as also a few European ladies, were present at the meeting.

The Reception Committee was composed of Lady, Savitribai Bhalchandra, lady chairman; Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee, Mrs. Jaljee Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Luxmibai Chandavarkar, Mrs. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Saivtibai Nikambai, Mrs. Vidhagavri Ramanbhai, B A., Mrs. Javerbai Lukhmidas Bhimjee, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade, Mrs. Dhankorebai Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mrs. Kablibai Motilal Saraya, Mrs. Ratanbai Luxmidas Harlial, Mrs. Kalavantibai Bhawanidas Narandas, Mrs. Ramabai Bhandarkar, Mrs. Priavanda Crushanrao Divetia, Mrs. Yemoonabai Bhajekar, Mrs. Oombai Khare, Mrs. Rukhmabai Pathak, Mrs. Rukhmabai Modak, and Mrs. Sarsvatibai Joshi.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of hymns in Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi by some of the ladies present. The Misses Budrudin Tyebji played on a native musical instrument, known as "Bin."

LADY BHALCHANDRA'S ADDRESS.

Lady Savitribai Bhalchandra, lady chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming those present, said that it was now twenty years since the Indian National Social Conference came into existence. The work done by the Conference related to the social advancement of the women of this country, and it was hoped that Indian women should take a personal interest in the deliberations of that body. It was, therefore, resolved that a meeting of Indian women, such as they had convened that day, should be held at the time of the annual gathering of the Social Conference to discuss questions relating to female education and other general subjects relating to the social condition of the women of India.

Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee then proposed that Mrs. Ramabai Ranade should preside at the meeting. Mrs. Chandavarkar seconded, the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mrs Ranade, in delivering her address, said it gave her the greatest pleasure to see before her such a large gathering of educated ladies hailing from different parts of this country. Hitherto a number of Indian ladies had been attending the meetings of the National Social Conference and on that account subjects relating to Indian women were being discussed there. Now it might be asked how it was that after a lapse of eighteen years it was considered desirable for the ladies to hold their own separate meeting? What was the necessity for it? And what was to be gained by it? These questions were worthy of their careful consideration. It was a long time since female education was introduced in this country; and a large number of women had received education. In several cities there were associations organised and conducted by women only. These circumstances were enough to encourage women to take part in the deliberations of the Conference. And yet very few women attended its sittings. The reason for this was that, owing to a custom, which might be called good or bad, three-fourths of the women of this country were composed of "purdah" women. They were in consequence debarred from attending a meeting conducted by men and giving public expression by their views. It was not desirable that the remaining portion of the Indian women should take upon themselves the responsibility of pronouncing opinions on behalf of all women. It was, therefore, necessary that there should be a place from which the "purdah" ladies could say what they had got to say. It was, for that reason that the present meeting was called. Again, a majority of those, who were not "purdah" ladies, hesitated to speak at the Social Conference owing to natural shyness. Then, again, there were certain delicate questions which they could not very well handle in public in the presence of men. In such cases a gathering solely composed of women was necessary. Mrs. Ranade then proceeded to give an outline of the subjects which should be taken up for discussion at the ladies meeting. She said they ought to direct their attention to the study of the ways in which distinguished ladies of former generations used to pass their lives in conformity with orthodox customs. For instance, she would like to say something about the life history of the great grand-mother of the Chief of Ichalharanji That lady was of a religious turn of mind and led the life of a "Sadhwi" (a recluse). She used to rise early in the morning and used to pay a daily visit to the holy water place known as Punch Ganga. On her way she called at the huts of the poor and inquired into their wants. She would not even hesitate to render personal assistance to sick persons, of whatever low class they might be. She would then go round temples and dharamshalas, and would only break her fast after making proper arrangement for feeding the poor and distressed travellers. At noon she would read Puran and other religious books before a gathering of women and explain to them the philosophy of the great doctrines contained in the Shastras. In this work of charity and benevolence he spent her whole life. But an example like this was not to be found only in high life. There were numerous examples of a similar kind to be found in the middle class. But she regretted to say that during the last forty or fifty years this spirit of benevolence had considerably declined. She exhorted her hearers not to allow that spirit to fade away altogether. She suggested that in every village, town or city, some experienced and grown up ladies should visit the local hospitals once or twice a month and inqure after the comforts of the women and children treated there. The next work that they should undertake was to visit girls' schools. It now became daily evident that there should be girls' schools in every town and village. What they had to do in these schools was this. They should see that the teachers did their duties properly, that the children were well behaved and taught good manners, that there were adequate sanitary arrangements, that there was a play ground for children and so forth. Sometimes it happend that girls of tender years had to leave their parents for their husbands' homes. In such cases the mothers-in-law should continue to send them to schools. A great change had come about in the condition and status of Indian women in modern times. In the middle ages, men and women of all the classes, except those of the learned and divine, were on a par in point of education. Their mental level was the same. But that was not now the case. In these days the boys passed higher examinations and attained a mental standard far above that of the girls, and the result was that there was a great disparity in their respective modes of living and thinking. So it was felt day by day that in order to make marriage-life happy young men and women should as far as possible be put on a mental equality. Mrs. Ranade suggested that with a view to remedy this evil a training class should be opened by educated and experienced ladies of means and leisure for the benefit of ignorant married women. But there was one work of still greater importance and usefulness than those to which she had referred. That related to the care of orphans and destitute women. Plague and famine had brought destitution to many a home. There were women who, on account of their little children could not go out to work for their bread, and it was necessary for the relief of their distress that they should receive sewing and other similar work at their own place. They should also receive help in the shape of clothes, food and others supplies. Then homes should be established for orphans, the blind, deaf mutes and destitute old men and women. Mrs. Ranade concluded her speech by making an eloquent appeal to those present to promote the work of benevolence indicated by her. (Applause).

LADY CURZON.

Miss Shirin K. N. Kabraji then moved a resolution expressing the joy of Indian women at the recovery of her Excellency Lady Curzon from her recent serious illness. She said the illness of Lady Curzon had evoked an amount of sympathy among the women of this country which was only equal to that which was felt at the time of the last illness of the late Queen Victoria and the illness of his Majesty King Edward VII. The work which Lady Curzon had done in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund had endeared her to the women of India, whose hearts were now rejoiced to see her well again. (Applause.)

Miss Jamnabai Sakai seconded the resolution which was carried with acclamation.

About twenty papers were read in Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi, the subjects being: "What works of benevolence should be undertaken by women," "What is the condition of orphans in this country?" "The ways of benevolence," "Female education," "The necessity of founding more primary schools in villages and cities," "The best way to train up widows as teachers and nurses," "Evils of infant marriage," etc. Among the ladies who read the papers were: Shrimati Venutai Namjoshi, Bai Oomabai Kelkar, Mrs. Ambabai Tooljaram Khandwalla, Mrs. Sharda S. Mehta, B. A., Mrs. Ratanbai Luxmidas, Mrs. Priyavanda Krishnarao, Divatia, Bai Kashibai Navrange, Mrs. Nikambe, Bai Kashibai Kanitkar, Mrs. Vidyagavri Ramanbhai, B. A., Mrs. Saraswati Nanavati, Mrs. Abas, Mrs. Faizi, Shrimati Parvatibai Athavale, Kumari Mathurabai Joshi, Bai Dhankorbai Purshotamdas, Miss Lilawati Bhonsle, Bai Ichagavri; Bai Surajbai Chandulal, Dr. Krishnabai Kelankar, Mrs. Tapibai Motiwalla, and Bai Rakhmabai Velankar.

On the motion of Bai Saheb Kurundwadkar, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President, and the proceedings terminated.

GREAT OCEAN STEAMERS.

THE year 1905, promises to surpass every past year in the number of huge ocean steamers which will either be launched in the course of it or nearly ready for launching. Two of them are the great Cunarders building under special arrangements with the British Government. Two of very nearly the tonnage of the great Cunarders, but of only seventeen-knot speed, are building for the Hamburg-American line, and one somewhat larger than the "Baltic" and similar to her in speed is building fort the White Star Line. There are also rumours of a steamer larger than any now in existance about to be built for the North German Lloyd Line. But, without taking that vessel into account, it is certain that never before were there so many vessels under construction larger than any afloat. For several years the White Star Line has had a monopoly of the largest ships in the world, and one ship at a time was sufficient for it. But five of such vessels all at once seem like the beginning of a new era in ocean steamers.

THE AMERICAN BANK SCANDAL.

MRS. CHADWICK, who was arrested at New York on the 7th December, was, owing to illness, allowed to remain a prisoner that night in her room at the Hotel Bresslin, guarded by a marshal and deputies. Her physician was of opinion that she would be able to appear next day before the Commissioner.

Mrs. Chadwick is charged with conspiracy with the president and cashier to misapply 12,500dols. of the funds deposited in the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin on or about August 26, 1903.

Advices received from Ohio, states Reuter, say that the witnesses are ready to swear that Mrs. Chadwick is identical with a Madame de Vere, who was a convict in Ohio Penitentiary about fourteen years ago, and was charged with forgery and conspiracy with a Toledo banker. It is stated that the Carnegie notes will also be fully investigated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	5	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	8	7	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	6	5	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	2	2	7
G Mahim and Worli.....	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total.....	23	22	92
Total plague deaths to date ...	278,017	230,150	
Same date last year	16	16	114

TORTURING DISFIGURING

Skin, Scalp and Blood Humours

From Pimples to Scrofula From Infancy to Age

Speedily Cured by Cuticura When All Else Fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

FOR COUGHS & COLDS USE "LINSEED COMPOUND"

TRADE MARK OF KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC. OF 38 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Men.

MINERAL WATERS.
TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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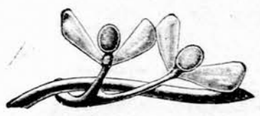
SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

No. 27414, 18 carat gold, pearls and turquoises, Rs. 39.

No. 33003, 15 carat gold, pearls turquise, Rs. 21-8.



No. 21620, 18 carat gold, pearls and sapphires, Rs. 54.

No. 20843, 18 carat gold, set turquoises, Rs. 29.

No. 27880, 18 carat gold, pearls and rubies, Rs. 52.

No. 32040, 18 carat gold, pearls and turquoises, Rs. 48-8.

No. 34829, 18 carat gold, pearls and turquoises, Rs. 23.

No. 32039, 18 carat gold, set pearls, Rs. 45.

No. 14182, 18 carat gold, set turquoises, Rs. 25.

No. 26812, 18 carat gold, pearls and turquoise, Rs. 33.

No. 3496, 18 carat gold, enamelled, Rs. 40.

No. 17710, 18 carat gold, 2 rubies, 1 diamond, Rs. 40.

No. 23583, 18 carat gold, pearls and rubies Rs. 35.

Christmas Gifts.

BROOCHES,
BRACELETS,
NECKLETS,
PENDANTS,
RINGS,
EARRINGS,
CHAINS, &c., &c.

NEW DESIGNS,

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite G. P. O.
BOMBAY.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Princess of Wales (writes a correspondent) is a noted housewife, as her mother was before her, and there are few things in the management of her household that she does not understand, while there are many which she personally superintends, in spite of the fact that she is an extremely busy woman socially. She is never without some kind of needle work, and not only knits all the Prince of Wales' socks, but sees that he wears them. Here is a homely illustration. Quite recently, after a long day's shooting, the Prince returned home tired and wet. The Princess was having tea, and the sportsmen were quite ready for it; the careful wife, however would not hear of her husband having his tea till he had changed wet stockings and boots, and he, though protesting, had to obey.

Both the Prince and Princess of Wales are very anxious that their children should be brought up on the simplest possible lines, and make a point especially when at York Cottage, of having the little ones as much with them as possible. Till lately the children spent much of their time playing in the hall, but not long ago a visitor who entered with the Prince fell over a hoop belonging to Prince David, and now the children are having a play-room of their own built for them.

The graceful mission which Prince Arthur of Conaught is fulfilling this week in representing his uncle King Edward at the baptism of the warmly-welcomed Heir to the Crown of Italy, has quite an interest of its own. Prince Arthur is now in his twenty-first year—comes of age, indeed, in three or four weeks time; but this is the first occasion on which he has figured as an official representative of Royalty at any public function. The Prince and his two charming sisters have been brought up in the free and happy privacy of English family life; and it is noteworthy that Prince Arthur and his cousin the present Duke of Coburg, were the first Princes of the Blood educated at Eton since the foundation of that college by their ancestor, King Henry VI. of pious memory- four centuries ago.

The two school-boy princes (who were at different boarding houses) were known to their masters and school-fellows simply as "Connaught" and "Albany" and the only royal exception they enjoyed was that of being excused fagging, as their uncles, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, had been on the Britannia a generation before. Prince Arthur's reserved disposition made him, perhaps, less generally popular at school then his cousin of Albany, who was eighteen months his junior; but he made some warm friendships among his fellow Etonians, among whom he bore the highest character. Queen Victoria was, of course much interested in her Etonian grandsons, and showed them many acts of kindness when in residence at Windsor Castle. An amusing incident on one occasion illustrated Prince Arthur's dislike of being trotted out as a Royalty before his school-fellows.

In the course of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee celebrations she arranged to drive through Eton College and to receive a loyal address from her youthful subjects. The Royal carriage drew up at the appointed time and place; address was read by some pundit of the college, and then the Eton boys, massed together at a respectful distance from the Queen's equipage, cheered again and again with all their might. Suddenly Her Majesty was seen to beckon with her fan to someone standing near the carriage door. "Where is Arthur?" she asked, and the next minute the young Prince, who had discreetly sheltered himself behind his companions, was pushed from his hidingplace and obliged to walk in solemn silence across the intervening space, and to submit to a warm embrace from his attached grandmamma in full view of some hundreds of his school-fellows.

The recent action brought by the Countess of Stair in the Court of Session at Edinburgh adds another to the long list of peculiar circumstances in connection with marriages which have occurred in the Dalrymple faimly. One of these, which occurred early last century, has interesting details when connected with the brief announcement in the peerage reference books that the marriage of the Earl of Stair, which took place in 1808, was annulled a year later on the ground of a previous contract being proved valid, but full particulars are given in the records of the House of Lords. At the time of the introduction of wooden matches in Scotland, a miserably-clad and starved-looking woman, with two or three children, used to sit at the end of Princes Street, in Edinburgh, near the present Post Office, offering the new lights for sale. A solicitor's clerk passing by one day stopped to buy a box, and, struck by the uncommon appearance of the woman began to question her as to her circumstances. By degrees she elicited her story, and convinced of the justice of her case as the legal wife of the Hon. H. Dalrymple, who later succeeded to the Earldom of Stair, he took up the matter with the result that her marriage, contracted privately when she was acting as governess, was fully established at law. Her husband's subsequent marriage was duly annulled, and the ex-match-seller assumed her proper position as his Countess.

Since the cult of the month stone has become a Society craze, coloured gems have been much to the fore. None of these are more universally popular than the turquoise, dedicated to December. A notable collection is that owned by the Princess Henry of Pless, who set the fashion of turquoises for fair women. Lady Blois is another fair beauty who wears them, as is also the Marchioness of Dufferin, whose beautiful blonde colouring never shows to greater advantage than when she is wearing her wonderful turquoise crown. On the other hand, the Duchess of Roxburghe a distinctly dark type, wears chess damty blue stones effectively. Ever since her childhood she has collected various ornaments, which now number over a hundred, and are set with absolutely flawless and perfectly-matched turquoises. These are now to be made into an all-round crown, and when complete will be quite one of the most perfect of its kind in Europe.

The Dowager Lady Wharncliffe is another wearer of these lucky December stones, as is Lady Sophie Scott, whose turquoises are as notable as those of Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Lady Hothfield, and Lady Camden. A particularly fine turquoise is the large one which is mounted as a butterfly and worn by Lady Claude Hamilton. The Duchess of Marlborough is also fond of these gems and is often to be seen wearing a high collar of them set with diamonds; while among the many brides who have received beautiful turquoises as wedding gifts are Lady Wicklow and more recently, Mrs. Bertram Brook. Among the artistic set the uncut variety are extremely popular, both Lady Granby and Lady Lytton owning valuable specimens. But the most perfect and the largest collection of uncut turquoises is that owned by Miss Violet Vanbrugh, who has long made a hobby of collecting these stones.

Here is a good story which Mr. Charles Brookfield tells of Mr. Henry Kemble, that unique personality among actors. A well-known playwright criticised the manner in which Mr. Kemble was rehearsing his part. "Try and imagine yourself in a drawing-room—a gentleman's drawing-room for choice," said the author sarcastically. Mr. Kemble eyed his critic with calm pity. "Sir," said he, with that rich and pompous drawl which always foretells ridicule for his opponents—"Sir, were I in a gentleman's drawing-room, I should not indulge in such vulgar platitudes as you now put into my mouth!"

Everyone (writes my Paris correspondent) is talking of the truly stirring duel that is shortly to take place between Jean Jaures, the great Socialist leader and orator, and Paul Deroulede, the exiled chief of the noisy Nationalist party. The cause of the duel is an insulting telegram sent by Paul Deroulede from his place of exile at Saint Sebastien, where he has resided ever since he was banished by the Paris High Court for conspiring against the safety of the Republic five years ago. The telegram charged the famous orator with being "an odious corruptor of the public conscience and a betrayer of France to foreign Powers," and M. Jaures retaliated by telegraphing that two of his friends were leaving for Saint Sebastien there to meet M. Deroulede's seconds, the weapons, of which M. Jaures has the choice, will be pistols; but this is his first duel, whereas M. Deroulede has been out more times than can be counted on the field of honour. However, there may be difficulties about the encounter.

As M. Deroulede is an exile, he cannot cross the French frontier to fight, and the Spanish authorities might, on the other hand, object to the duel taking place in their country. The seconds of the two parties will have to settle that. Some fears are entertained that M. Jaures may be wounded, as he, with his large frame, will make something of a target; but then Mr. Deroulede, although a skilful swordsman, is no pistol shot, and the duel will take place at a distance of twenty-five yards. In Paris, all the noisy Nationalists are sending messages of good will to their chief. He is, in reality, the best of them. Although a firebrand, he is sincere, and has not made a profession of patrotism. He has written a number of popular songs in praise of the French soldier; is the president of the League of the Patriots, and showed sound commonsense and good taste when at the time of King Edward's visit to Paris, he angrily dissociated himself from those Nationalists who proposed to give the King a hostile reception. As a consequence, the scheme fell through.

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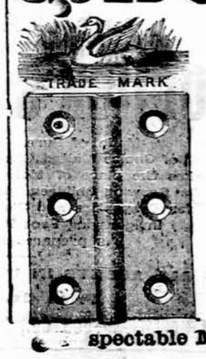

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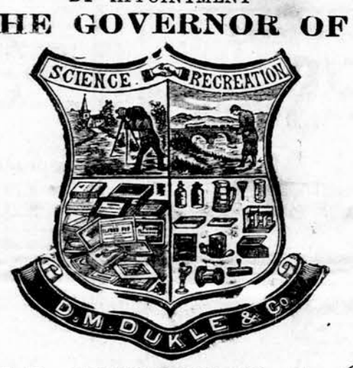

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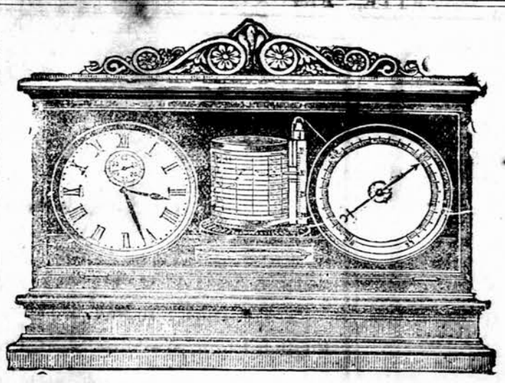

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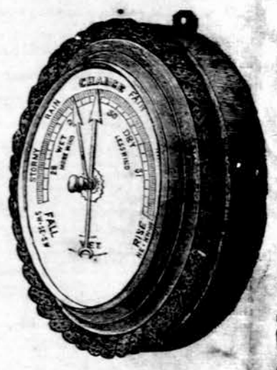

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